The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3447. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT ARMY NEWS.

An Expedition to Rappahannock Station.

Indications that the Rebels Intend to Retreat from Winchester.

All the Railroad Rolling Stock South of the Rappahannock.

THE TIMBERS OF THE BRIDGE SAWED OFF

The Rebel Army Receiving Supplies Through Thornton's Gap.

Gen. McClellan's Congratulations to his Army.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 9—5½ P. M.

The following general order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, Md., Oct. 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 159.—The Commanding General extends his congratulations to the Army under his command for the victories achieved by their bravery at the Passes of the South Mountain and upon the Antietam Creek.

The brilliant conduct of Banks and Hooker's Corps under Franklin at Turner's Gap, and of Franklin's Corps at Crampton Pass, in which, in the face of an enemy strong in position and resisting with obstinacy, they carried the mountain and prepared the way for the advance of the army, won for them the admiration of their brethren in arms.

In the memorable battle of Antietam we defeated a numerous and powerful army of the enemy in a action desperately fought and remarkable for its duration and for the destruction of life which it caused. If the obstinate bravery of the troops of Hooker, Mansfield and Sumner, the dashing gallantry of those of Franklin on the right, the steady valor of those of Burnside on the left, and the vigorous support of Pleasonton and Porter, present a brilliant spectacle to our country and to us, which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation.

Fourteen guns, thirty-nine colors, fifteen thousand five hundred stand of arms, and nearly six thousand prisoners taken from the enemy, are evidences of the completeness of our triumph. A grateful country will thank the noble army for achievements which have reached the loyal States of the East from the ravages of the invader, and have driven him from their borders.

While rejoicing at the victories, which, under God's blessing, have crowned our exertions, let us cherish the memory of our brave comrades who have laid down their lives upon the battle-field, martyrs in their country's cause. Their names will be enshrined in the hearts of the people. By command of

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN,

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

FROM BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

The Reconnoissance on Charlestown—A Skirmish with the Rebel Reserves—A Successful and Important Expedition to Leesburgh—Dispersion of the Rebel Forces—A Serious Explosion, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, ADJT. HAMMAN'S POST, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

The reconnoitering party sent out yesterday, consisting of the Sixth Cavalry Regulars and two guns belonging to Robertson's Battery, proceeded beyond Halltown, driving the enemy's pickets before them. When within three miles of Charlestown, Co. D, Lieut. Rowan, which was in the advance, came on the enemy's reserve, and charging, put them to flight, though four times their own number. Three men were lost in this charge: DAVID JAMES, JOHN EWEIN and — SULLIVAN. The Captain, A. Lieutenant who commanded the rebel reserves, was taken prisoner. Soon afterward the enemy commenced throwing shells which were not replied to by our guns. Having positive orders not to bring on an engagement, our forces withdrew after having obtained the desired information. Toward evening, Gen. KIMBALL took a regiment of men, and proceeding three miles on the road which turns off to the left from the Charlestown pike, secured the carriage of a heavy rebel cannon, which our forces had dismounted in the late battle, at this place. There were some fresh graves here also. Rebel artillery was seen a short distance beyond, but did not open upon them.

The reconnoissance to Leesburgh last week, by Gen. KIMBALL'S Brigade, was of a most important character. I am enabled to furnish you this morning with the first complete account of the expedition. Gen. KIMBALL, with his entire command, consisting of the Fourth Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana, Seventh Virginia, Eighth Ohio, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania and Sixth United States Cavalry, with four three-inch rifled pieces of horse artillery and FRANKS battery of 12-pounders, left this place very early on the morning of the 1st inst., crossed the Shenandoah on the pontoon bridge, marched by a rough and difficult road along the southwest bank of the Potomac to Dutchmanís Creek, a small stream emptying into the Potomac five miles below Harper's Ferry. He here struck the road leading up the gorge through which the creek runs, and entered the Kittertan Valley by way of Lovettsville. Rebel cavalry commanded by a Capt. WIRTZ, had been roaming through this region for several days, impressing and robbing Union men. Mr. CROSSMANSMAN, a merchant at Lovettsville, had everything stolen from him and was then compelled to flee in order to save his life. Gen. KIMBALL continued to advance, capturing six rebel pickets at Waterford. Learning here that there was a body of cavalry at Leesburgh, he pressed forward, hoping to capture the whole force. The summit of the Kittoctan Mountain, one mile and a half from Leesburgh, was reached about 6 o'clock in the evening. He now learned that 1,500 of the enemy's cavalry, with two guns, were encamped at Belcher's Gap in the Blue Ridge, on the main road between Winchester and Leesburgh; also that 2,000 had left Leesburgh the day before for Aldie. Gen. KIMBALL immediately forded three squadrons of cavalry and three guns upon the extreme summit of the mountains, and his main force at the intersection of the Waterford road with the Leesburgh and Winchester turnpike. Pickets were thrown out in every direction, and our men slept on their arms. Early in the morning they advanced to the village and paroled 122 sick and wounded rebels found there. About 9 o'clock the line of march was taken up on the road leading through Wheatland and Hillsborough into the valley between the Blue Ridge and Short Hills, to a point about ten miles from Harper's Ferry. Here our men went into camp about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Enemy's pickets were seen all along the route, but fled on our approach. Toward night the line of march was again resumed and the brigade reached here at 2 o'clock on the following morning.

Capt. SAWTELL, Acting Colonel of the Sixth Regular Cavalry, paroled the captured prisoners. He with one exception, is the only officer from Mississippi who remained loyal to the old flag. Col. DAVIS of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, who so gallantly conducted the cavalry out of Harper's Ferry, before its surrender, is the other loyal Mississippian. They are both of them as brave as they are true in their devotion to their country.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Gen. KIMBALL for the successful manner in which he conducted this reconnoissance, having marched forty-three miles through the enemy's country without losing a man, and learning much valuable information as regards the number and position of the rebel army. Among other facts, it was ascertained that a large force of the enemy were at Kearnstown, three and a half miles south of Winchester, and a still larger force at Bunker Hill; that 1,500 cavalry were encamped at the pass in the Blue Ridge near Snicksville, and that with the exception of small squads there are no rebel forces in the vicinity of Leesburgh or in the Valley of Kittoctan. Bands of rebel cavalry roam over the country between here and Leesburgh, impressing all able-bodied men into the service, and stealing horses and other property belonging to Unionists.

A serious accident of which I have already sent you a telegraph synopsis, occurred last evening between here and Harper's Ferry. One of the Government barns, formerly used as a powder building, and recently been converted into a guard-house. Last evening, about 10 o'clock, 16 whole members of the Eighty-eight New-York and First Delaware were returning from camp, (whither they had been to draw clothing for the ambulance corps to which they belonged,) they were halted by the extra guard which has recently been established by Gen. SUMNER. Not knowing of its existence, they had failed to procure passes, and were consequently sent to the guard-house for a few moments. They had scarcely entered the building before the explosion took place, whereby nine of the seventeen present were more or less burned. In clearing out the place, considerable powder was swept upon the ground in front of the door. The nooks and crevices of the rooms also secreted more or less of it. As the men were entering, one of them threw his cigar upon the ground, when the powder immediately ignited, and communicating with the rooms of the building caused three separate explosions.

Mr. BRADY occupied the same quarters for his laboratory while taking pictures for the Twenty-second New-York State Militia. The following are the names of the sufferers:

Benjamin Crooks, Co. B, 2d Delaware—burned severely in hands.

J. H. Lawrence, Co. B, 2d Delaware—severely in hands and face.

W. H. Harvey, Co. C, 2d Delaware—body, severely.

Peter Quin, Co. D, 88th New-York—body, severely.

Peter Kellner, Co. H, 88th N. Y.—body, severely.

Sergt. Martine, of the Guard, Co. E, 72d Pennsylvania—body, very badly.

—— Edgar, Co. A, 72d Pennsylvania—slightly.

Jacob Street, Co. G, 7th Michigan—face and hands.

A member of the Seventh Michigan was also badly burned by the explosion. His name I cannot ascertain. The first five were immediately removed to the hospital of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, and placed under the care of the physician, Dr. FOREST. The other four remain in a house close by. All will probably recover. J.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICK.

The President's Visit—Maryland Loyal to the Core—"Returning Prodigals"—Churches and Hospitals—Movements of the Enemy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

The President's visit to this city on Saturday evening—of which I sent you a full telegraphic report—is an event that will long be remembered by the citizens of Frederick. It will also have the effect not only of proving to the rebels what Rifle hold they have upon the affections of "My Maryland," but of convincing Northern traitors that she is no longer to be seduced and cajoled by them, and that she is now irrevocably a loyal daughter of the Union.

It must have been a strange sight, indeed, to the good people of Frederick—those who but a few weeks ago heard LEE issuing his grandiloquent proclamation, and saw rebel scoundrels dragging our flag inconsiderately at their horses' heels through these streets—to see the PRESIDENT of the United States passing over the very same ground, amid the acclamations of the entire population—rich and poor. No warmer and more heartfelt reception could have greeted our Chief Magistrate in any city of the State of New-York.

It was nearly 5 o'clock on the evening of Saturday when the arrival of the President, which had been anxiously expected in the last 24 hours, was thundered forth by the ordinary salute of 21 guns, and, instantly the usually quiet streets of Frederick were literally swarming with life and animation. Old and young, rich and poor, tottering old men, women and children, maimed and crippled soldiers, limping on crutches from the honorable wounds just received in battle—all turned out to show their devotion to the man in whom are now centered not only the hopes of our Republic, but of liberty and self-government to the entire human race; while every window and balcony was crowded with the womanhood of Frederick, as fair and beautiful as it is loyal and enthusiastic. It was a glorious spectacle, which went far beyond mere pageantry, and one which, only a few weeks ago, I could scarcely have believed possible. Henceforth let there be no doubt about Maryland's loyalty. I sincerely believe that at this moment—in proportion to population—there are ten disloyal men in the City of New-York to one in the city of Frederick.

I have had time to talk with these people, to converse with them, and to understand their feelings; and I tell you that when we come to find out what Unionism means in these Border States—compared to the blatant but secure and irresponsible loyalty of more Northern States, we cannot sufficiently honor the men who thus uphold our principles in the face of all difficulties and dangers. A Union man in Maryland is not only a patriot but a hero; and I could—and probably will—tell you of individual acts of defiant resistance to the rebels when here, which although performed by men utterly unknown in public private life, required as much physical and moral courage in the doer as to face a charge of bayonets on the battle field.

Nothing can exceed the contempt which the people here have for the class who now go by the name of "Returning Prodigals"—a set of wretched poltroons and traitors, who at the very first approach of the rebels, hurried forward, not only to curry favor with them, but to denounce and expose their loyal brethren in Frederick to outrage and plunder. There were only about twenty-five of these fellows, all told. Many of them having already taken enough of Jeff. Davisism, have managed to muzzle, like mad-dog curs, with their tails between their legs; but others have not been fortunate enough to get away. And there is no much chance of their doing so, when desperation is driving the rebels to seize every man they can get, between sixteen and sixty, for one even excepting cripples and idiots. Having made their own bed, they will have to lie on it, and a pretty hard one they will find it. Among others, I have been told of one physician who went over to the other side, and is now in the rebel service here, attending to their wounded. No doubt, when his work is over Uncle Sam will quietly send him home to Dixie, although his family and possessions are all here.

Last evening a startling idea was presented to me of the terrible manner in which this war is disarranging all the institutions of society. Seeing an immense crowd hurrying to the large church near my hotel, I inquired if it was any special occasion, or the arrival of any renowned preacher, but was told that the rush was owing to its being the *only place of worship now devoted to that purpose in Frederick*, although containing a population of over 8,000. All the others have been converted into hospitals. To appreciate the difficulty the various denominations have in "dividing in turns—the Episcopalians in the morning, the Lutherans in the afternoon, and some other denomination(s) in the evening. The Catholics have also given up their places of worship, retaining only one in which they can congregate. There are at least 4,000 sick and wounded soldiers located in this city and neighborhood, which, with the floating population, both civil and military, must almost double the number of inhabitants.

Intelligence has reached us, in a rather authentic shape, that our reconnoissances as far as Martinsburgh show no rebels there at all. Is this a decoy to draw us far over the river, so that they can suddenly wheel round and recross into Maryland higher up the river? or are the rebels really trying to get home as fast as they can before the bad weather begins? In either case their present look-out is a dismal one. I don't know how EARLY, or any one else is prepared for them further down, but I know that from what has been going on here and elsewhere in this region, for the past fortnight, the rebels ought to be ready to meet the enemy on either horn of the dilemma.

NEMO.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Favorable Weather for Army Operations—Symptoms of a Movement—A Conversation with a Second Officer, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

Lieut. Col. O'KANE, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, is to be tried to-day by Court-martial for "drunkenness, absence from camp, and conduct unbecoming a gentleman." These charges are preferred by the Colonel of the Regiment, JOSEPH T. OWEN.

A fair remain quiet here de usual. Proclaimed as it was in advance by your colemporaries, it will no, be amiss for me now to state that Gen. BURNSIDE'S Corps commenced moving yesterday morning from its old position near the mouth of Antietam Creek, seven miles above, to Pleasant Valley, two miles below here. We all trust and pray that this may be the prelude to a forward movement. This magnificent weather for army operations cannot always continue. Soon the heavy Autumnal rains will be upon us, and then "an advance cannot take place on account of the mud." Three weeks ago to-day, since the battle near Sharpsburgh, and not one step forward made. The "anaconda" is certainly taking a long time to gather up its folds. So long as the enemy remained posted on this side of the river, between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport, ready to recross in the absence of our troops, it appeared necessary that they should be scattering along the various fords, until a rise in the Potomac should obviate the necessity for guards. But, now, when the enemy have fallen back from the river, and everything seems favorable to a forward movement, is the long and disastrous delay of a year ago to be repeated?

A Union citizen, just escaped from Winchester states that the enemy have, within a few days, changed their plan, and instead of making a stand there, are rapidly hurrying their worn forces southward. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this statement.

I have been hearing a very interesting conversation with a prisoner, a member of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, who was a sophomore in one of our Northern colleges when the war broke out, and has been acting as Aide-de-Camp. He informs me that BEAUREGARD has been appointed to the department of Georgia and South Carolina; that the conscription act is being rigidly enforced, all citizens between 18 and 45 being compelled to take up arms, and that instead of being in a starving condition, the rebel forces now in Virginia have abundant supplies. The Shenandoah Valley, as this in cereals as in any autumn prior to the war, he describes as being entirely devoted to the use of the Confederate soldiers. On my asking which of our Generals stood the highest in the South, he replied McCLELLAN. "Why so?" "Because we *respect* him."

I asked him what the South thought of the President's Proclamation. "We consider it atrocious, and contrary to civilized warfare," he replied; "revolutionary, insurrectionary in its tendency, and will certainly cause our negroes to rebel and cut our throats." My reply, that such an event was preferable to the breaking up of the Union, was by no means relished. I am confident that no war measure has caused such a commotion among the rebels as this very Proclamation.

One of Lowe's large-sized balloons has been transferred to this place. Capt. JAMES ALLEN has charge of it. Ascensions were made yesterday and this morning. Capt. JOHN STARKEY, Lowe's other aid, superintends the operations of the second balloon at Sharpsburgh. The Professor divides his time between both of them. Capt. JOHN H. FOLS, of the First Minnesota Regiment, is Provost Marshal of this place. A more popular officer was never stationed here. J.

A PRIZE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The British schooner *Nellie*, a prize to the gunboat *Alabama*, arrived here this morning.

A BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Two Divisions of Buell's Army Attacked by Bragg at Perryville.

THE FIGHTING VERY DESPERATE.

THE RESULT NOT YET DECIDED.

Our Loss Stated at Two Thousand Killed and Wounded.

A General Engagement Expected To-Day.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Thursday, Oct. 9—10 A. M.

Reports just received indicate that heavy skirmishing is going on between Gen. DUMAN'S and Gen. BRAGG'S forces, fifteen miles southeast of Harrodstown, with every prospect of a general engagement.

A report has been received here, which is considered reliable, saying that Gen. DUMAN attacked the guerrillas under JOHN MORGAN, near Frankfort, this morning, and drove them in every direction, with but very little N'ational loss. Gen. DUMAN expected to surround and capture the marauding guerrillas.

CINCINNATI, KY., Oct. 9—P. M.

BRAGG'S army attacked two divisions of Gen. McCOOK'S Corps d' Armee, near this place, yesterday. The fighting was desperate.

Gen. JAMES S. JACKSON, ex-Congressman of Kentucky, commanding a division, was killed.

Gen. TERRILL, of Virginia, commanding a brigade formerly of TERRILL'S Battery, was very seriously wounded.

On two occasions the fighting was hand to hand. The Confederates were greatly superior to the Nationals in numbers.

McCOOK was then heavily reinforced by Nationals and the battle was resumed to-day. The fighting was mainly done by ROSECRANS' Division, formerly MCCOOK'S.

Col. GEORGE WILCOX, of the Ninety-eighth Ohio, acting Brigadier-General of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, was severely wounded. Firing ceased about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 8th.

A doubtful rumor says that at the close of the engagement the rebels had possession of a part of the field.

SECOND LATER.—Gen. STARKWEATHER, of Illinois, is reported killed, but it is doubtful.

Our loss is stated at 2,000, killed and wounded. The rebel loss was considerable.

The enemy is south of Perryville. A general attack is expected immediately by our troops.

TROOPS MOVING FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The forces here broke up their camps yesterday, and moved southward. Maj.-Gen. GRANGER assumed the command, and will conduct the campaign in Northern and Central Kentucky.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Buell's Removal and Restoration—How it was Brought About—The Responsibility Assigned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The history of Gen. BUELL'S recent removal and sudden restoration is connected more deeply, appeared in connected sequence, I trust you may deem it deserving the publicity of your circulation.

Gen. BUELL, though a good organizer and drill-master, has proved to know almost nothing of war. He has been always behind time, not merely failing to handle his enemies promptly himself, but constantly denying reinforcements from the idle army to Generals who were in the field, and with inferior numbers, directly in face of the enemy. During the preparations for the morning of FORT DONELSON, it will be remembered, no entreaties on the part of Gen. HALLECK could induce BUELL to send even a battalion to assist in that rival enterprise.

While matters, three or four weeks ago, were going so badly in Kentucky, Gen. HALLECK determined to transfer BUELL'S command to Gen. THOMAS, if practicable; and an order to that effect being prepared, it was sent out here by Col. MCKEAN, of Gen. HALLECK'S Staff, with verbal instructions that it should not be delivered in case of certain contingencies—one of these being, if he should find BUELL already here on his arrival, and preparing for an immediate general engagement with the rebel forces under BRAGG & BRAGG.

BUELL was here when Col. MCKEAN arrived, but whether preparing for an "immediate general engagement" or not, the future must determine. Col. MCKEAN evidently did not think he was, and so the order transferring the command to Gen. THOMAS was at once delivered—THOMAS being thoroughly acquainted with BUELL'S army and its resources, and possessing, in an eminent degree, that important essential, the confidence of the soldiers thus suddenly to be placed under his command.

No sooner, however, had the order been delivered than there was a furious rushing hither and thither of prominent Kentucky patriots, led by such men as CRITTENDEN, WICKLIFFE and their associates. There was consulting in hotel parlors, mysterious interviews with Gen. THOMAS, and large disbursements of money at the Telegraph-office for dispatches addressed to "His Excellency the President," one of these being from Gen. THOMAS himself, stating that he found a condition of public sentiment amongst the Border State leaders, which made him anxious that the order placing him in command should be revoked and Gen. BUELL restored to his position.

These dispatches, it would seem, had their effect. Mr. LINCOLN, as is well known, holding the opinion of the magnates of his native State in the utmost deference. Contrary to the advice, as is rumored here, both of the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, Mr. LINCOLN directed that the military views of Messrs. CRITTENDEN and WICKLIFFE should be obeyed, Gen. BUELL restored to his command, and Gen. THOMAS returned to his subordinate position. It remains for Gen. BUELL'S conduct in the future to justify this action in his behalf. Heretofore he has thrown away chances of distinction the most magnificent, and has apparently refused to accept the certainty of victories which would have made the borders of this State as secure as those of Canada against rebel aggression. The responsibility for this position of the immediate theatre of war in Missouri, Cincinnati and Washington, but under the vigorous and personal instructions sent to Gen. BUELL by the General-in-Chief, we hope for the best; and are satisfied that any further disasters on the part of this officer will be followed up by his prompt removal from a position in which even his warmest friends are forced to admit that he has heretofore been a failure. JACKSON.

Skirmishing Along the Hardestown Turnpike—The Rebels Decline to Make a Stand.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS MIXED FROM HARDESTOWN, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

The commanding, of which mention was made on yesterday, was an attempt at the same game, so often practiced by the rebels, of trying to ensnare a triumphant army with a rear support of the followers of the rebellion. Our cavalry was fired upon by the same two brass guns which we had taken from Kenna Washington. Being at the advance myself the cavalry fell back.

We left Mount Washington this morning at 6 o'clock. Gen. CRITTENDEN still leading the corps. Mount Washington is a small village, in Bullitt County, of about five hundred inhabitants, two churches and one high school. The center of Capt. DUNN took the right of the town in their range and penetrated two lanes in the village. No one was killed or hurt. The Eleventh Brigade, Col. BAKER commanding, left camp at Mount Washington at 7 o'clock P. M. The divisions of Gens. SMITH and VAN CLEVE and Gen. WOOD took the advance, preceded by the Second Indiana and Second Kentucky Cavalry.

After leaving camp at Mount Washington, and after becoming sufficiently familiarized with the place to know that the major portion of the people were not that party which had occupied the place, we became very cautious as to how we proceeded. The rebels had been reported in heavy force at Salt River, and so many conflicting having gone up that Gallic stream, we supposed there must be another defeat to chronicle. We spurred our horses ahead, passing cavalry and infantry, till Salt River was in view. We were now in the country adverse. The bridge piers of the Salt River bridge were passed, the fording being very easy.

After passing Salt River and finding no enemy, we met Gens. CRITTENDEN and VAN CLEVE and DUNN. The fearless division of Gen. DUNN was in the advance, and occupied a hill which is impregnable if fortified and defended. The rebels had made a feint to defend the hill by a show of resistance. They had not counted the cost, however, of the undertaking, and when our columns came in sight, they precipitately fled in the direction of Hardestown. We rode over the hill and all around it, just as the sun was going down, and all the valleys lay about us, and arranged with Gen. VAN CLEVE when he said, "What a pity that such a subject should trace a blade over scenes of blood, instead of peaceful homes."

There was no fight at Salt River; the enemy would not stand, though the rebels still say they will make one at Hardestown. Shots have been exchanged between our advancing cavalry and the enemy's rear, and several prisoners have been taken. MARSHALL'S Battery was heard making its usually effective music to our right this afternoon. It accompanied the forces of Gens. SCHOEPF and THOMAS, which went the Shepherdsville road. Only a few of the rebel cavalry were found after crossing Salt River, and they fled.

We followed the course of the Bardstown turnpike from our camping ground at Mount Washington, occasionally picking up a bitterant. On the hill on the East bank of Salt River, we found a battery of artillery, and the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois, one of the best regiments, Col. CLARY commanding. For a few brief miles we saw rude evidence of the march of a soldier. Such idleness, however, was of short duration. We met the Second battalion of Kentucky Cavalry, they had been to Bardstown, which is twelve miles from Bardstown. They had encountered the rebel cavalry, a short distance. The result was that the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, of the battalion, captured one man of the rebels and one Captain. The Tenth was commanded by Capt. MCCLOSKEY. All the orders of the day, I learn, were executed and brought in.

We move forward early in the morning, Gen. WOOD'S Division leading the advance. You will hear from us again from Bardstown. CURTIUS.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Escapade of Capt. F. G. Tourné, Lately from the Rebel Capital.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 3.

Among the arrivals to-day is Capt. F. G. TOURNÉ, direct from Richmond, having left that city on Tuesday by a flag of truce down the James River. He with Maj. W. C. BARRY, of New-York, was captured on the 31st of September, while on a hotly-seek tour, in the vicinity of Ball Run, by the Talisoh Virginia Cavalry, under Col. CARRINGTON, a graduate of West Point.

The prisoners spent four days pleasantly on the way to Richmond, and were treated kindly and hospitably by their captors and by all whom they met on the route.

The cavalry regiment of Col. CARRINGTON was handsomely mounted and uniformed, and fully equipped.

There appeared to be an abundance of salt, flour, fresh beef and shoes among the soldiers.

Good discipline prevailed among the rebel troops. They treated each other with great kindness and courtesy. No whisky-drinking nor card-playing was allowed among them.

Much comment is made by the rebel troops as to the careless manner in which our dead were buried on the plains of Manassas.

All the rebel soldiers denounce Gen. POPE, but speak in the most complimentary terms of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The country districts are exhausted of food for man and beast, and, in consequence, apprehensions exist of great distress among the people during the coming Winter.

Everybody has plenty of paper money of all descriptions and denominations.

The treatment of National prisoners at Libby Prison has been changed for the better, and those confined with Capt. TOURNÉ had no cause to complain. He, with thirty others, were put in a large, cool and pleasant room, and were attended by the guards and servants with marked kindness. Rations were served regularly, and a waiter constantly present. The morning newspapers were served at daylight.

Col. DANIEL ULLMAN and Lieut.-Col. BROWN, of New-York Regiments, and about seven hundred others, arrived at Annapolis to-day, having left Richmond on Tuesday morning.

The rebel troops are rapidly receiving their new uniforms, consisting of dark gray woolen jackets and light blue pants, etc. They say there is no lack of arms, and that they have more cannon than can be used.

The general impression among them is that the war will not end until the expiration of President LINCOLN'S term of office.

Everybody, however, is sick of hostilities and the troops desire to return to their homes, but are constantly hearn the remark, "You may exterminate us, but you cannot conquer us."

The new Secretary is not finished yet.

Eight dollars a bushel was asked for sweet potatoes. Rye, coffee and sugar brought a dollar a pound each. There was little or no molasses on sale. Tea drinking cups sold for seventy-five cents each, and all other necessaries in proportion.

Maj. BARRY is still detained at the Libby Prison. Capt. TOURNÉ was released unconditionally.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Success of the Expedition to St. John's River, Fla.

SKEDADDLE OF THE REBEL FORCES

Capture of Heavy Guns, Ammunition, Small Arms, Stores and Camp Equipage.

The Retreat of a Rebel Regiment Cuts Off.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMPS NEAR DENNIS, St. John's River, Fla., Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

I have a good report to make of the operations of our land and naval forces in St. John's River and Jacksonville, Fla., which might have ended in the rebels first capitulating and, if John's River was not swarming of white rebels, of finding a strong position, a battery of eight heavy rifled and howitzers, quantities of ammunition, small arms, and a fair supply of stores and camp equipage, to fall quietly into our hands. Such, indeed, the rebel troops may justly, but mistaken notions of general tactics look upon exhibitions of such good evidence of effect, otherwise, than are disagreeable.

But to my narrative. The military portion of the expedition, under command of Brig.-Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, embarked on three boats, the *Ben Deford*, the *Mayflower* and the *Boston*, which transported the Seventh Connecticut, Col. GUILD; the Seventh Connecticut, Col. HAWLEY; a section of the First Connecticut Battery, and a company of cavalry, and Capt. BRADFORD'S Company of the gunboat *Ottawa*; *Water Witch* and three tenders his own vessel, the *Paul Jones*.

In the afternoon, early, transports and gunboats were all inside the bar, anchored in the mouth of the river, directly opposite Mayport Mills, a small fishing village, situated upon Orbell. A number of boats were secured, on the arrival of the troops, and the latter, with the formers towed them to the shore, where the ground is still more elevated, we saw the rebel flag indicating the position of their batteries, and the *Ottawa*, *Water Witch* and *Ossin* were dispatched to reconnoitre, receiving from each simultaneously, showing the enemy's fire from their batteries, which they returned directly into the batteries, in return for the shots they sent very soon, but not very strongly in return. This "feeling" process was undertaken upon the supposition that the enemy had abandoned, it having been observed that in the morning no tents in the transports close in sight, a flag of distress was hoisted from one of the batteries, which brought down a steamer from Jacksonville, and she soon went back with what looked to be a portion of the garrison.

Finding that a fight was not forced, the work of landing the troops was at once begun, by means of the above-named boats—a very tedious and difficult task. A portion of the force was sent by water through Becker's Creek, whose duty debarked on the main land, and, under the protection of the gunboats, with a view of intercepting the enemy's retreat, and the remainder stopped at Mayport Mills. It was for this the advantage of the day, in spite of every effort, to get much further inland, and in the midst of a continued rain, that the troops, horses and artillery, were got safely ashore, including two 12-pound howitzers from the *Paul Jones*, and one from the *Ottawa*, worked by sailmen, which were placed under Gen. HAWLEY'S orders.

Early on the morning of the 2d we made prisoner of a Mr. PASSEUS, owner of the Mayport lumber mills and one of his negroes, but PASSEUS was so thoroughly a rebel, that no threats could induce him to give information.

Just as the landing was finished, and the troops were about to move to the attack, word came from the gunboats, which had gone on a second reconnoissance of the batteries, that the rebels had vanished. The soldiers were pushed forward, however, and soon reached the works, finding them already in possession of Lieut. BUELL, commanding the *Hale*, as I have before mentioned, there were 8 guns mounted—all heavy columbiads, and two rifled pieces—in perfect condition, loaded and ready for use. Another columbiad was not yet upon its carriage. Besides the guns were a quantity of good ammunition, small arms, &c.

It is conjectured that the rebels were inspired and dined strong, and they held the fort, expecting reinforcements, until, finding our troops getting in their rear, they fled at the last moment.

The *Paul Jones* and *Hale* at once steamed without opposition up to Jacksonville, where they anchored, remaining all night. The citizens mostly continued at their houses, but no intercourse was had with them. After destroying the ferry at the town, and taking the ferryman prisoner, the *Paul Jones* returned, leaving the *Water Witch*, which had come up later, and the *Hale* to intercept the rebel escape in that direction.

I send this to Hilton Head by the steamer *Commodore*, whose departure hence is unexpected, and leaves me with only time to send you a hurried letter. I may have to inform you in my next of the capture of an entire Georgia regiment and many guerrillas, who still remain, we suppose, on the south side of the river, and cannot cross, as our gunboats command every ferry, and have destroyed all the boats, except ing those we require ourselves.

The rebels were commanded by FINEGAN, of Fernandina, owner of considerable property there, and very jealous of the more prosperous town of Jacksonville. It is thought by the people of Jacksonville that he "got up" the batteries and made show of fighting in order to provoke the destruction of the town, and thus increase the value of his own village lots. Slight evidence in the growth of rebellion.

Signed (Officers U. S. Navy) C. R. HALL and F. E. TOWNE, Acting Volunteer Lieutenants.

Gen. HAWLEY and the gentlemen of the Naval Squadron speak in the highest terms of the admirable system of co-operation that existed between the land and naval forces. And here I may as well enumerate our strength. Gen. HAWLEY'S division was made up of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment; Col. GUILD; the Seventh Connecticut, Col. HAWLEY; a section of the First Connecticut Battery, and a company of cavalry, and Capt. BRADFORD'S Company of the gunboat *Ottawa*; *Water Witch* and three tenders his own vessel, the *Paul Jones*.

The New-York Times, Friday, October 19, 1866.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The News of the Battle at Hanau.

Frankfort Hostile.

Declarations of the English Press on the National Victory.

A Letter from the Emperor Napoleon on the Roman Question.

Successful Experiments with the New Whitworth Shell.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, Capt. Lott Judkins, which left Liverpool at 10:30 A. M. on the 6th inst., via Queenstown at 4 P. M. the same day, arrived at her dock at Jersey City at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, making the passage in 11 days and 20½ hours. She has 200 passengers and a full cargo.

The Persia encountered no ice, but had strong gales and heavy seas during the entire passage. She reports having passed the steamer Hibernia, from Boston for Liverpool, on the 11th inst., in lat. 42 50, lon. 49 30.

The Persia brings the following dispatches:

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 28.

The Times says that Prussia has declared that she will not allow the Duke of Augustenburg to enter Holstein.

The Times says that Austria has refused to accept the terms offered by Prussia.

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GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS FEMALE THIEF.

—Detective Sergeant Dilworth, of the Fourth district, yesterday arrested a woman named Elvira Wilson, No. 19 West Fifteenth-street, on charges of jewelry and other valuables to the amount of several hundreds of dollars. The Police Justice sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for a term of eight years, one of the most severe sentences ever imposed by that Court, and, although only about 25 years of age, she is already charged with a long list of offences. The Police Justice remarked that she was one of the most accomplished female thieves ever arraigned before him, and expressed regret that the laws of the State were not more severe in punishing such offenders. The prisoner was remanded to prison to await sentence.

—The Executive Committee of the Art Union of the City, and the Trustees of the Academy of Design, have arranged a plan for the distribution of the paintings, statuary, &c., purchased by the Art Union during the present year. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Cranch, Gifford, Ehninger, Richards, Hicks, Kensett, Huntington, Durand, Church, Casilear, Rossiter, Cropsey, Hart, Gray, Ferris, Hoppin, Hunt, Bierstadt, Colman, Leutze, Rossiter, Lang, Hicks, Shattuck, Boyle, Bunker, Gignoux, Hoppin, Hoyt, Mount, Wagner, Ingham, Ehninger, Lambdin, Weir, Wenzler, Ferris

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

Announcement this Morning.

WALLACK'S—Two Nights to Rent.

WINTER GARDEN—Othello.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Richard III.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 585 Broadway—The Seasons.

HOPE CHAPEL—Ethiopian Gallopers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliant Colored Tableaux Every Hour, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Vincenza or, The Slave of Id. Charles Marcel, the Frenchman.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway. The Magnificent Mountain.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 539 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Louisville, dated yesterday afternoon, informed us that reports had reached that city to the effect that heavy skirmishing was going on between the forces of BUELL and BRAGG, some fifteen miles southeast of Bardstown, with every prospect of a general engagement. By a later dispatch we learn that the engagement of considerable magnitude has actually been progressing for the last two days, and will probably be continued to-day, at Perryville. The fighting is said to have been very desperate, and our losses thus far are estimated at two thousand killed and wounded.

Important information regarding the movements of the rebel forces in Virginia, reaches us through our Washington correspondence. An expedition was sent out from Gen. PIERCE'S camp on Tuesday, for the purpose of capturing some rebel scouts used by the rebels on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, supposed to be north of the Rappahannock Station. It was ascertained, however, that all the rolling stock of the road had been removed to the south side of the river, and that the large bridges of the bridge over the river had been sawed off—indicating very clearly that the rebels were preparing to fall back from Winchester to Richmond. The supplies for the rebel troops, meantime, conveyed from Culpeper through Thornton's Gap. It is not unlikely that the bulk of the rebels are now on the march southward, while keeping out strong pickets and guards to deceive our Generals.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued a congratulatory order to his army, on the results of the campaign in Maryland. He sums up the trophies as fourteen guns, thirty-nine colors, fifteen thousand five hundred stand of arms, and nearly six thousand prisoners.

The rebel forces under the guerilla MORGAN are said to have been attacked by a National force under Gen. DUMONT, near Frankfort, yesterday morning, and completely routed, being driven in every direction, with but little National loss.

Under date of Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 8, Col. HARLAN, of the Seventieth Regiment, telegraphed to Gov. MORTON: "We had a fight with three hundred and fifty rebels, at Russellville, on Sept. 30, and whipped them badly, killing and wounding thirty-five, taking ten prisoners, forty-two horses and fifty guns. We lost one man, HOWARD MOSHER, of Company A."

Col. HARLAN'S force had an engagement with a band of rebels five miles south of Bowling Green on Sunday, killing quite a number, taking twenty-five or thirty prisoners, and capturing fifty or six-ty horses. The rebels fled in great confusion.

Lieut.-Col. SHEPLEY, of the Home Guards in Carter County, Ky., telegraphs to Gov. ROBINSON under date of Oct. 4: "JOHN MORGAN came to Carter County with a force of about 10,000 men. The Olive Hill Home Guards fought them all day, and killed about 30. The rebels burned thirty-five houses, and then retreated to Licking River. The rebel forces returned to Olive Hill last night. I came here for help, and five hundred men from the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio go over."

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Louisville, Oct. 8, says: "The enemy, under KIRBY SMITH, evacuated Lexington yesterday morning. The other division of the rebel army passed through Danville en route for Crab Orchard and Somerset. Both divisions are hastening toward Cumberland Gap. Our forces are closely pursuing them. They cannot reach the Gap before we overtake them."

By the arrival of the steamer *Massachusetts* from Fort Royal on the 6th inst., we receive intelligence of the successful issue of the expedition to St. John's River, Florida. The rebels, it will be remembered, have reported that our gunboats were repulsed in an attack upon the batteries there; but it appears that this was only the rebel way of putting the facts, which are quite the reverse. The expedition arrived in the vicinity of the batteries on the 1st inst., and a reconnoissance by the gunboats, during which an exchange of shots took place, established the fact that the rebels were there. The forces intended to operate on land were then put ashore and proceeded to gain the rear of the rebel position, when the enemy ingloriously fled, leaving everything behind—a battery of eight heavy guns, loaded and unspiked, quantities of ammunition, many small arms, and a fair supply of stores and camp equipage. Our gunboats immediately took possession of the river, and cut off the retreat of an entire Georgia regiment and a number of guerrillas known to be on the south side, thus rendering their capture almost certain.

Five Texas Union refugees, recently examined in the Provost-Marshal's court at St. Joseph, Mo., make some interesting statements regarding affairs in Texas. They represent a very strong Union feeling as existing all through Texas, and that a Union army of 10,000 men could march through the entire length and breadth of the State, and have their numbers doubled. Gen. SAM HOUSTON still lives, and remains true to the old flag. All of the HOUSTON influence is strongly in favor of the old Government, and what they have done to oppose it has been extorted at the point of the bayonet. The refugees report that it is a very difficult matter to leave Texas. There are thousands there who would leave at a moment's warning, were they permitted to do so. All of the refugees were single men, with but one exception, and he left his family behind. They declare their intention to join the National forces that is fitted out for an expedition to the State. There has been an unprecedented drought in Texas the past season, and as a consequence the crops are almost a failure. There will, doubtless, be much suffering, unless relief is speedily offered.

"Occasional" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*: "I happen to know that when the President visited the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, he jocularly reminded Gen. MCCLELLAN of the Emancipation act, so reluctantly issued, because it was hoped that the rebels would be subjugated without it. The answer of Gen. MCCLELLAN is found in his general order. This answer is at once a rebuke and a reply to the sympathizers with secession who have sought to use him."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., and Queenstown on the 12th, arrived at this port this morning. Her advices are two days later than those by the *Jura*, published on Monday. The news of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S victory at Hagerstown Heights, or South Mountain, attracted much attention in Liverpool and London. The rebel policy of invasion is generally condemned. There is no change of consequence to report in the markets. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92¾ for money. The Paris *Monsieur*, in view of the discussions which are taking place on the Roman question, publishes a correspondence between the Emperor and M. THOUVENEL, to show what efforts have been made by the Emperor to bring about a reconciliation between the Holy See and Italy. We publish the letter in full elsewhere. The condition of GARIBALDI is reported to be much improved, and there is now no doubt that he will recover. Nothing is yet known as to what disposition will be made of him.

By the clipper bark *Reindeer*, Capt. WELLINGTON, *arrived yesterday, we have advices from Barbados to Sept. 25.* The bark *Gazelle*, Capt. *RHODES, hence, arrived on the 23d, dismasted.* The schooner *Tartee*, from Philadelphia, was also in port, having had a very long passage. The markets were glutted with American produce.

The Episcopal General Convention held its Seventh Diurnal Session yesterday, and after taking action in reference to some minor matters of the Church, decided by a large majority to hold its next Triennial meeting at Chicago. About noon the report of the Special Committee of Nine on the rebellion was read by Hon. HENRY C. WRIGHT. The document deplored civil strife, but declared the question of political authority to be outside the pale of the action of the Church. After a lively preliminary debate, in which Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, Rev. Dr. VINTON, and others participated, it was, on motion of Judge CHAMBERS, decided to postpone the discussion of the report until all the members of the Convention can be furnished with a printed copy of the same. Adjournment then ensued until 9 o'clock A. M. to-day, when the debate will be resumed.

The Board of Councilmen were without a quorum at their meeting last evening, several of the members being absent attending the funeral of Col. MARSHALL, and others absenting themselves on account of the Republican primaries. An adjournment till Monday evening was, therefore, declared.

The trial of Mrs. MARY BEAL for the killing of her husband, PETER C. BEAL, on the 13th of June last, was continued, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BARNARD. The evidence in behalf of the People was closed, and Mr. DUNPHY opened the case for the defence, giving a narrative of the life of the prisoner, and announcing the theory of the defence to be, that, at the time of the commission of the homicide, Mrs. BEAL was laboring under partial insanity, superinduced by a long course of neglect and ill-treatment on the part of her husband. One witness was examined for the defence, when the trial was adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

The St. Louisville *Republican* tells this remarkable story: "On the day before our flag of truce fleet left Vicksburgh during the late exchange of prisoners, Mr. MONTGOMERY, local editor of the Vicksburgh *Whig*, with his wife and two children, walked through the mud and rain some seven miles along the shore from the city to the point where our fleet lay, hailed it, and was taken on board. While declaring himself a 'Southern man,' he was yet desirous to be taken North, with his wife, a native of Chicago. She had a written permit to leave 'the Confederacy' and go northward. He had none. These facts came to the ears of Capt. LAMBLE, our Commissioner for the exchange, and he felt bound to communicate them to Major WATTS, the Confederate Commissioner. The latter demanded the rendition of MONTGOMERY, to which Capt. LAMBLE acceded. It seemed a hard case, and several of our paroled officers who came up with the fleet, met, and addressed a memorial to the President, questioning the action of Capt. LAMBLE, and inquiring whether Mr. MONTGOMERY, once under our flag, ought not to have been protected in his wish to come North."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who was with the President on the occasion of his recent visit to Frederick, Md., tells the following incident: "After leaving Gen. RICHARDSON, the party passed a house in which was a large number of Confederate wounded. By request of the President, the party alighted and entered the building. Mr. LINCOLN, after looking, remarked to the wounded Confederates that if they had no objection he would be pleased to take them by the hand. He said the solemn obligations which we owe to our country and posterity compel the prosecution of this war, and it followed that many were our enemies through uncontrollable circumstances and he bore them no malice, and could take them by the hand with sympathy and good feeling. After a short silence, the Confederates came forward, and each silently but fervently shook the hand of the President. Mr. LINCOLN and Gen. MCCLELLAN then walked forward by the side of those who were wounded too severely to be able to rise, and bid them be of good cheer; assuring them that every possible care should be bestowed upon them to *ameliorate their condition*. It was a moving scene, and there was not a dry eye in the building, either among the Nationals or Confederates. Both the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN were kind in their remarks and treatment of the rebel sufferers during this remarkable interview."

Gov. ROBINSON, of Kentucky, has directed the Colonels of the different State regiments to report to him for promotion the names of deserving officers in their respective commands. He does this in compliance with Gen. HALLECK'S recent recommendation.

Out of 14,524 votes cast by Pennsylvania soldiers at the last election, 11,351 were given for the Republican candidates.

Gen. G. A. WAGNER, late commanding DURYEE'S Zouaves, but recently promoted for distinguished services in the field, has been authorized by Gen. MCCLELLAN to raise a brigade of Zouaves, to be the Third Brigade of SYKE'S Division, the First and Second being composed of Regulars. This Division will constitute the Reserve Infantry of MCCLELLAN'S army. DURYEE'S and COLGIN' Zouaves will probably form a part of the brigade.

An immense Union mass meeting was held in National Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, which was addressed by Hons. Joseph R. Chandler, John Covode, Henry D. Moore, William D. Kelley, William B. Mann, Ex-Gov. Pollock, Frederick C. Brightly, Morton McMichael, Col. A. K. McClure and John W. Forney.

The refugee Alabamians in Kentucky have presented Company F, of the Provost Guard, with a beautiful standard.

In reply to an invitation to be present at a mass meeting held in Chicago on Sept. 27th, to indorse the President's proclamation, Major-Gen. STRIL wrote: "As I have tried to do my best in the defense of republican principles and for the emancipation of the oppressed, without distinction of race or color, I cannot but heartily approve the manifestations of the people, to give their support to the liberal acts of the Government of this republic, which is the only great and strong bulwark against the aggressive powers of native and foreign aristocracy and despotism."

The Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. J. M. CAMPBELL, for several months stationed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from North Mountain, 60 miles westward, has been ordered by Gen. MCCLELLAN to join the Sixth army corps under Gen. FRANKLIN.

There was a further advance in Gold yesterday to 126¼, which carried exchange on London up to 139½. The Stock market was feverish—the share list closing at ¼@1 ₩ cent. lower. United States Stocks and Railway Bonds steady.

An unusually active business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday, at advanced prices, especially in Wheat, in view of the further material rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Pork, Lard, Bacon, Rio Coffee, Tallow, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Oils, were freely purchased at firmer rates. Sugars, Molasses, Wool, Hay, Hops, Leather, Butter and Cheese, were in fair request. Salt and Linseed were dearer, and actively sought after. The Freight market was brisker, particularly in the way of engagements of Grain and Provisions for British ports, but rates favored shippers.

ANTIETAM ABROAD.—The news of the battle of Antietam has produced a prodigious fluttering in the British secession Press. It is a cardinal principle in the conduct of the London *Times* never to admit an error in fact or philosophy to have appeared in its columns. In the edition of that paper of the 23d of September, was ventured the prediction that Gen. LEE, being already in Maryland, and "cordially supported by the sympathies of the people of that State," would assuredly march directly into Baltimore, and that the only hope of the defenders of the Union army about Washington was to escape northward into Pennsylvania after LEE had passed into Baltimore. Grave doubts of the practicability of this escape were expressed by the *Times*, and the opinion was avowed that MCCLELLAN'S army, near Washington, was in much worse strait than when at Harrison's Landing!

In less than a week after indulging in these cheerful anticipations of a general flight of the National army from Washington, the arrival of a steamer abroad brought news of Gen. LEE'S bloody expulsion from the State of Maryland. The *Times*, true to its traditions, *disputes the fact*, and declares the report has been "cooked up" at Washington.

Other English papers, however, manifest less obstinacy, and the cotton speculators of Manchester experienced a sudden abatement of ardor. In spite of the continued and determined incredulity of British statesmen and writers, there is evident always a latent conviction on the part of the people of England that the rebellion is a desperate chance, and the cause of Freedom as against Slavery ordained to triumph.

Rebel Programme for the Winter.

It is very unlikely that the army of Gen. LEE will again attempt offensive operations, or the invasion of loyal territory, this Fall or Winter. The rebels threw their whole available strength into Maryland, and marched up to the very borders of Pennsylvania; but they were driven from Maryland soil and across the Potomac with great ignominy and loss, and without having achieved a single object of any importance. If ever an army entertained great expectations, or was stirred with glowing hopes, it was the rebel army when it entered Maryland. And if ever glittering prospects were utterly crushed, it was when that army turned its back upon Washington, upon Baltimore, upon Philadelphia, and turned its face toward the dismal deserts of Eastern Virginia. It owned itself disappointed, overmastered, repulsed and discomfited. It acknowledged that the Union army was too strong, its courage too great, and its leaders too skillful, to successfully cope with. It will not be likely to try the same thing over again, as it has already failed under the most favorable auspices and circumstances. It will not again leave Virginia soil to come northward, nor invite a contest on this side of the Potomac with the overwhelming masses that poured out from Washington and down from Pennsylvania to meet it.

From latest accounts LEE and his army seem to be still in the vicinity of Winchester. We have had daily accounts of their retreat toward Richmond ever since the battle of Antietam, more than twenty days ago. But if they began their march in that direction at that time, they certainly moved with far less than their usual celerity if they have not got to their destination long before now. And the later stories of retreat, of ten days or a week ago, lose their credibility from the same reason. Still, it will not be believed that LEE proposes to Winter at Winchester an army anywhere from one to two hundred thousand strong. In that position he would neither threaten us nor cover Richmond—not to speak of the impossibility of subsisting an army, there, or of bringing supplies over the mountains in Winter. If another invasion of loyal soil is impossible, speedy retreat from Winchester also is inevitable.

It is, of course, useless to speculate as to the line of retreat, or the position the rebel *army will be likely to assume. We gave some* reasons yesterday why the rumors of their pushing up the Shenandoah Valley for Staunton were improbable. Staunton itself would, of course, be only a point on the way to Charlottesville, Gordonsville or Richmond. Neither of the two first mentioned places would cover the rebel capital any better than Winchester would; and if the object be to reach Richmond, there are far more feasible routes than that by Staunton. Still, the rebels *must* defend their capital, and the experience of the past shows that in no event will *that* be given up until their army is completely defeated.

The true route for the rebels to leave Winchester is to pass by rail a few miles south to Strasburgh, and move from thence across the mountains by way of the Manassas Gap Railroad. This is a very short and facile route, and the whole length to Richmond is by rail. It seems a fundamental mistake that we do not hold, with competent force, some commanding point or points on this road, and thereby prevent the rebel transit. But, in the profound convolutions of the Washington military brain, there could doubtless be found reasons for this far better than those which Gen. POPE gave for disregarding his "lines of retreat."

If the rebels retreat in this direction, there are two positions more obvious than others where they may establish themselves. They may push right through to Richmond, and defend their Capital *at* their Capital, or they may halt at their old Manassas quarters, and there at once cover Richmond, hold our army at bay, and keep us in a state of ceaseless apprehension and self-contempt, such as we labored under during the whole of last Winter. There would be nothing effected by going to Richmond that could not be easier effected by halting at Manassas, and several very fundamental rebel objects would be gained by remaining there that would be lost by falling back upon their Capital.

We assume in all this that the rebel programme from now and through the winter is likely to be a purely *defensive* one; and we hardly think that any person can survey intelligently the facts and probabilities in the case, and conclude that any other than a defensive scheme of operations on the part of the rebels is now possible. If our army remains inactive on the Upper Potomac a few weeks longer, it will not be at all unlikely if next month sees a rebel force of inconceivable numbers planted behind works of unparalleled strength, preparing to winter near the old camping ground of Manassas. Is there anything better than this that the rebels can do—considering the events of the past and their present situation and opportunities?

Such may or may not be a rebel plan. The only way certainly to prevent it, is to attack them before they can leave Winchester. Time now is very short. And we are glad at the indications that reach us, that whatever may be LEE'S programme for the Winter, it is MCCLELLAN'S programme to quickly fall upon him with such force and spirit as to defeat it.

A Confederate Navy Building by England.

It will not do to shut our eyes to dangers ahead because of the very serious consequences they involve. Rather, the very magnitude of the perils should enforce immediate attention, and preparations to avert them.

Up to the present time the rebellious States have been left to their own resources, in the prosecution of their wicked war against the Union. In consequence, most of their reliances have failed them. England and France have made no forcible intervention in their behalf. This they hoped for. The blockade of their ports by the National navy deprived them of the revenues they anticipated from the sales of cotton. The foolhardy enterprise of British shipowners, who lent their vessels to the hazardous risk of supplying the Southern wants by running the blockade, has brought bankruptcy and ruin too thick about their homes to allow any encouragement for a continuance of such desperate ventures. What is next to be done by the persistent enemies at home and abroad of our Government? The answer is already given. The efforts to run the blockade by English merchants are to cease; but instead of this form of hostility, there is organizing in England—or may we not say, there is already organized—a grand scheme, looking to an armed invasion of the Southern waters, and a forcible lifting of the blockade. On a former occasion, when the vessel "No. 290" left her native waters in an English port, and steered westward to become the *Alabama*, a Confederate war ship, we took occasion to speak of the doubtful neutrality that had winked at such a proceeding. But what then seemed to be a single instance of unfriendliness, is now but too apparently a part of an extensive and dangerous combination, threatening the direst injury to the National cause. We refer to an article that we gave in our columns yesterday, from the Liverpool *Post*, in proof of our words. From that paper we learn that "an Iron-plated ram for the Confederates" is now being constructed in the Mersey, "without much attempt at concealment." The work, it is said, is pushed forward with all possible dispatch. It is further stated that a vessel was then lying at Brunswick Dock with a cargo of "iron plates" on board, ready to be fastened on to the sides of vessels "waiting for their arrival at Charleston."

In addition to the "ram" above spoken of as building in the Mersey, the Liverpool *Post's* article avers that there are "other contracts" of like nature committed to "English shipbuilders," and in view of all it knows on the subject, the *Post* does not hesitate to say:

"It seems very clear, from the present vigorous conduct of the Southern Confederacy, that *the South, at no distant period, will possess an iron-clad fleet capable of coping successfully with that of the North*, as its armies have triumphantly met those of the Federal Government. * * * Of one thing, however, we think we can speak with certainty, and that is, that in the vessels built on the Mersey, the South will have an advantage over the Federals in strength of *build, equipment and invulnerability.*"

There is but one observation that will spring to every lip in comment on these *extraordinary facts, and that is, that Confederate energy*, Confederate talent and Confederate money are not producing these extraordinary war-ships. Confederate money has not sustained the contraband trade of English ships to Southern ports hitherto; for the numerous prizes made of such by our gunboats have bankrupted some of the heaviest shippers of England, and made others shake in the wind. It was the spirit of enmity to the American Government, in part, but chiefly the spirit of speculation, which coveted the cargoes of cotton supposed to be attainable at Southern ports, that sustained the disastrous attempts to run the blockade. English shipowners and capitalists have been the principal losers.

But if the Confederates had no wealth to embark in the contraband trade of merchantmen, how much less are they able to meet the expense of building abroad an iron-plated navy, able to cope with that the United States are building?

No, no; this pretence will not do. The fact must stand apparent to the world, that a great combination of British capital has been made, embracing, without doubt, the shipping, the manufacturing and the *political* interests of the Kingdom, for the purpose of giving success to the American rebellion. And to make sure of their work so gigantic a scheme as the creation of an iron-plated navy, equal to the task of effectually raising the blockade, is boldly entered upon. The reward for this enterprise will pay well for its hazard. No doubt the last and the present year's cotton crop, whatever the two may be, is offered freely as the fund from which all expenses and risks are to be paid. Four hundred millions of dollars would not be too high an estimate probably, in a commercial view, of the value of the stake played for—a sum that overshadows quite the seductive millions that the speculators of the French Ministry are supposed to be seeking in Mexico, at the cost to the Empire of a foreign war.

We have no words of warning or exhortation to offer our Government in view of these disclosures of the Liverpool *Post*. It may suit optimists to discredit the story entirely. We do not. The case of "No. 290" is too fresh in mind for that. How can we conclude that the sending out of that vessel portends nothing of the course the English enemies of our country are taking? However serious the duty, nevertheless we hold it *is* the duty of our Minister in England, to demand the most explicit understanding with the English Government on the threatening preparations to break the Southern blockade, so boldly admitted to be in progress under the British flag, at British ship-yards, on British waters.

An Ambulance Corps.

We give every reason to expect that the warmest fighting of the war will occur within the ensuing ninety days. We sometimes talk of a million of men in arms, and of the movements of such columns as have never before been seen in hostile array, as though so many complicated masses of inanimate machinery were about to be brought into collision, to settle some mooted question of physical force, merely. How many of us attempt to estimate the amount of human suffering that must ensue? How many realize the *fact that in less than ninety days* from this time sixty or seventy thousand of our friends and brethren may be stricken down in battle—thousands to find soldiers' graves, and more, by their wounds and sufferings, to become the objects of an anxiety and solicitude which shall sadden thousands of households. When our relatives are about to go forth to the fight, we are clamorous in our demands that they shall be armed and equipped with all the appliances of sturdy soldiers. Government gathers its stores of food, clothing and ammunition, and distributes them by the usual avenue. Hospitals are erected at points more or less remote from the scenes of probable conflict in obedience to the dictates of sanitary science, and thousands of medical men are drawn from the pursuits of peaceful practice to contribute their skill upon the battle-field.

Now, what does all this mean, unless it be to put our brave soldiers in fighting trim and to provide for them when they fall at the post of duty? We constantly criticise commanding officers for alleged want of knowledge or dash, and never feel so indignant as when brave men are restrained by morbid caution or misled by fatal ignorance. So universal is the determination of our people to crush the monstrous rebellion, that no expenditures of money or life are considered too great, so long as the paramount and sacred object of sustaining "the powers that be" is attained. If we show so much vigor and long-suffering in making ready for the fight, surely we will not abide any neglect on the part of Government to provide, *upon the battle-fields*, everything that may be needed to alleviate suffering and diminish mortality. Surely we do not intend to withhold our resources of money, science, art, and humanity in the care of those who fall wounded in their heroic efforts to maintain our national unity, and to insure the perpetuity of those political principles for which our fathers fought, and upon which the hopes *of so* many millions of freemen are anchored.

The very suggestion of such dereliction seems too atrocious to be be indulged; and yet, without fear of contradiction, we affirm, upon past experience, that unless Government awakes to newer life, and exhibits a deeper consciousness of the just claims of humanity in the care of the wounded *immediately after battles*, all that is conveyed by the suggestion will be realized. We are well aware that in a strictly military sense, there are times when the dead must be left unburied, and the wounded but partially cared for; *but such should not by any means be the rule.* Military movements must at times carry the able-bodied soldiers in advance of the depôts of the wounded, to their great neglect; but is there no way of providing against the sufferings, the indescribable sufferings, that would ensue? This question has been answered in the affirmative, and acted upon by every civilized nation except our own.

With all our boasted preëminence in Christian civilization, we have still many things to learn. The tenderest philanthropy is compatible with the sternest sense of military necessity; and it remains for us to show how we can add to the display of the greatest indifference to life in the midst of the deadly encounter, the tenderest solicitude for those that fall. We have seen several of the battle-fields of this rebellion, and thousands of wounded. We have seen hundreds of earnest, self-denying, faithful surgeons, giving themselves no rest, amidst the endless variety of human suffering, and as frequently seen the utmost skill, the tenderest solicitude, the greatest self-denial, added to the uncomplaining endurance of the wounded, rendered absolutely valueless, except as a moral lesson, by the want of an ambulance corps, and such means of transportation as would bring to hand the appliances by which alone life could be saved.

We hear a good deal from very high sources about discouraging enlistments, and all good citizens acquiesce in the exercise of the War Power to prevent such treasonable operations, but if the scenes of the second Bull Run and Antietam battle-fields are reënacted, verily an outburst of popular indignation, taking its keynote from the unavailing groans of the wounded and dying, will do more to discourage enlistments in one moment, than substitute associations and the schemes of rebel sympathizers could in forty years. The wounded must be cared for,—the Surgeon-General has indicated how it may be done by the organization of an Ambulance and Field Hospital Corps.

The Sanitary Commission has written, talked and worked for a similar plan for more than a year. The argument brought against the plan, that it will add to the already monstrous transportation of the army, is devoid of foundation.

Sweep away one-third of the present transportation of the army, and instead of suffering thereby, the army would, like an unchained giant, spring into unwonted activity. Turn over to the Medical Department a modicum of what remains, submit it to the organizing touch of the Surgeon-General and his able corps, and one of the most serious obstacles to the effectiveness of our forces would be at once removed, and one of the most imperative demands of humanity be gratified.

It is preposterous, it is criminal, to deny to the Medical corps a sufficient number of vehicles to insure the transportation of the means for saving life and alleviating suffering. It is cruel and barbarous to deny to the wounded the means of conveyance from where they fell like heroes to where they can be treated like Christians. For nearly a week the wounded lay upon the second Bull Run field, starving and dying, awaiting the arrival of ambulance trains, and when they came they were made up of hacks, omnibuses and ambulance wagons, manned by men and boys, all of whom were ignorant of the first principles of the ambulance service, and many efforts to relieve, but not a few fruitless.

After Antietam, eleven days [illegible] on the open air, awaiting the arrival of aid and comfort, ministered to by surgeons not one of whom would have had the appliances most essential to their art and efficiency if it had not been for the Sanitary Commission. Life was lost that might have been saved, and yet no blame must attach to the Medical Bureau. Without an ambulance corps, it cannot perform its high functions. You might as well expect a crowd of eager miners, with their bare hands and no tools, to penetrate the beds of an exploded coal mine in search of dying comrades, as to expect surgeons to meet the demands of suffering upon the battle-field without the facilities of an organized ambulance corps.

The corps should consist of picked men, drilled for the work and officered by medical men. Instead of being an incumbrance to the army, it would not only relieve to the ranks ten or twelve thousand men, who now, in response to the dictates of humanity, or upon pretence of helping a stricken comrade, straggle to the rear, but relieve our commanders from a vast deal of the irregular but otherwise necessary assistance of an enormous number of volunteer and temporary helpers. Such a corps could carry shelter, food, stimulants and surgical appliances, and answer at once the cry for help which now arises in piteous accents from every new battle-ground.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.—Among our foreign excerpts, this morning, will be found a very remarkable document in the shape of a letter from the Emperor of the French to M. THOUVENEL, concerning the Roman question. It was written as long ago as May last, but has only now been given to the public, when the subject assumes a new and graver interest from the recent movement of GARIBALDI. The letter, like every literary composition of NAPOLEON the Third, is full of broad philosophical generalizations, great political liberalism, adroitness, indirection and skill in stating and balancing, without settling, the claims of opposing parties. His policy toward Italy, he avers, has always been the same: to second the National aspirations, to invite the Pope to become their support rather than their adversary—in a word, to consecrate the alliance of Religion and Liberty." "At the same time the new Kingdom of Italy has enemies, and the Holy See also has enemies; the enemies of the new State are "all men of order," the enemies of the Pope are "all that is liberal in Europe." It is necessary that the new Kingdom be reconciled with the Pope; and it is the interest of the Holy See that the Pope should be reconciled with Italy. "This double end would be attained by a combination, which, in maintaining the Pope master in his own domain, would lower the barriers which now separate his States from the rest of Italy." And the somewhat indefinite imperial conclusion of the whole matter is, that on the one hand, the Italians shall engage to respect the States of the Church; and on the other, that "the Holy See, reserving to ancient traditions, should consecrate the privileges of the municipalities and the provinces in such a manner that they should, so to speak, administer their own affairs. Then the power of the Pope, soaring in an elevated sphere above the secondary interests of society, would disengage itself from that responsibility, always heavy, and which a strong Government alone can support."

The day following that on which the Emperor wrote this letter, his Minister, M. THOUVENEL, addressed a *note to the Marquis* DE LAVALETTE, which is a little more definite than NAPOLEON'S statements. It asserts that the Emperor has never held out a hope that Rome could become the Capital of the Kingdom of Italy with the consent of France, and that all the declarations of France announce a firm determination to maintain the Pope in the possession of his present territory.

The publication of these important documents at this time, is doubtless meant as an official exposition of the present policy of France on the Roman question. It holds out a slim prospect for the perfect unification of Italy, "with the consent of France."

GOOD INVESTMENT.—The *Index*, American secession organ in London, is pleased to learn that the "Southern Club" at Liverpool is very successful in raising funds for the relief of Confederate prisoners in Federal hands. The sum of $16,000 is already collected. The recent arrival of Geo. N. SANDERS in England, in his chronic impecunious condition, will account for the origin of this excellent idea of a collection for the benefit of needy rebels. GEORGE will, undoubtedly, be the almoner of the sympathetic "Southern Club." We would not for the world disturb the self-satisfaction of the generous Britishers who are now enjoying the luxury of doing good; but to GEORGE we will gently whisper that his grasp on the contribution bag is admirably timed. The last "Confederate prisoner in Federal hands" has been exchanged for two weeks or more, and is in the full enjoyment of the comforts and luxuries of his Southern home! It would be a pity, however, to let the donors know that their charity has miscarried; and the distinguished EX-CONSUL, we are sure, is quite too considerate to inform them by an indiscreet offer to return their money.

ASSEMBLY.—In the Second and Third Districts of St. Lawrence County, the Republicans and Union men have renominated two of the most useful and faithful members of the last Assembly—Messrs. TOWNSEND and RUSSELL—for reëlection. Both are men of sound judgment, large intelligence and unflinching fidelity to their political principles and the interests committed to their charge. Of course there can be no doubt of their election.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Union Convention for this District met at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday. RICHARD C. MCCORMICK was nominated by acclamation. Mr. MCCORMICK is now Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and is favorably known as a writer and speaker.

WINTER GARDEN—BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH.—This evening, EDWIN BOOTH takes his first benefit in two years at this theatre, appearing in his great *rôle of Iago.*

THE TAX BOOKS.—The real estate tax books were placed in possession of the TAX RECEIVER, and payments began on them yesterday. A discount of seven per cent per annum, calculated from the time of payment up to Dec. 1, will be allowed on all payments made this month.

...ANOTHER IRON-CLAD.

...Launch of the Second Monitor of the New Monitors.

The fourth of the new Monitor fleet, the Monadnock, the third iron-clad yet afloat within 60 days, and the second launched yesterday at Greenpoint, was launched from the foot of the Continental Iron Works. Extensive preparations of the breathless beholders were present. Many ...ent, among others, Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, Commodore ... of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Commodore ..., superintendent of iron-clads in this vicinity; Chief Engineer STIMERS, Mr. PEARL HALL of the Commercial Advertiser, and quite a select congregation of New-York and Brooklyn people. Miss GERTRUDE, daughter of the distinguished Commodore named, christened the ship, amid deafening cheers.

The Monadnock is one of the nine one-turret Monitors which were contracted for in April and May last year, of which four are afloat. Their names are:

No. 1—Passaic, launched at Greenpoint, Aug. 31, 1862.

No. 2—Montauk, launched at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 1, 1862.

No. 3—Nahant, launched at Boston, Oct. 9, 1862.

No. 4—Nantucket, launched at Greenpoint, Oct. 9, 1862.

The others are:

No. 5—Nauvoo, building at Boston, nearly ready.

No. 6—Lehigh, building at Chester, Penn., nearly ready.

No. 7—Sangamon, building at Chester, Penn., nearly ready.

No. 8—Keokuk, building at Greenpoint, and nearly ready.

No. 9—Weehawken, building at Jersey City, and nearly ready.

This it will be seen that, in a short time all the second batch of Monitors will be available for service.

The dimensions of the Monitor are: Length over all, 200 feet; extreme width, 60 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; draft of water in fighting trim, 11 feet; freeboard, about 1,600 tons; dimensions of turret, 21 feet 6 inches, 11 inches thick, 9 feet high, and placed 45 feet 10 inches apart.

The ship carries her number in "a well," forward, and in no case is going on deck to work it.

She is built-rounded, and framed probably in a stronger manner than any other vessel ever built. Her keel, bottom are exceedingly heavy, perhaps three times as much timber of her kind as ships making 20 knots, which is 10 inches thick, nearly solid. Over this there is still an iron covering, consisting of plates an inch thick. There are two of these plates over each other. The side armor is 5 inches thick, or half an inch thicker than that of the Warrior, and has eight times a thickness of wooden wall than that monster. The rudder and screw are protected by being inside of the armor, and very near the water.

The engines will be two in number, and have been built by the Delamater Iron Works. They have already arrived at the Continental Works. The cylinders are 60 inches in diameter, and about 4 feet stroke. She has two of Martin's patent boilers, and a surface condenser of 1,800 feet.

The screw is 12 feet in diameter and 20 feet pitch. The material in the screw is cast iron.

The ventilators and other health-preserving paraphernalia of the Monitors are as perfect as they could be made.

The Montauk cost $600,000, as did all the others, making $6,000,000 for the nine, or thereabouts. Mr. HERRESHOFF has the immediate supervision of all the vessels of this rate; but not of the Onondaga, another large iron-clad, now on the stocks at Greenpoint, and contracted for by Mr. QUINTARD. There is some important eligerence in the principles upon which this craft is being built. She will be very large.

The Montauk left the Continental Works accompanied the Montauk on the rush into the stream, which was as smooth a performance as the will ever go through again. Mr. HILL, the gentlemanly Superintendent of the Continental Works, managed the whole affair very creditably.

Funeral of the Late Col. Matthewson.

Funeral services were yesterday performed over the remains of Col. ROBERT MATTHEWSON, late in command of the Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers—better known as the First California Regiment. Col. MATTHEWSON fell whilst bravely leading the regiment into action at the battle of Crampton Gap, in Maryland. The body has been lying in state in the Governor's Room at the City Hall, and a number of persons yesterday gathered there to take a last look at the features of the deceased. The arrangements for the obsequies were mainly superintended by prominent citizens of California now resident here.

At about twenty minutes after 2 o'clock the funeral procession left the City Hall. First came the Seventy-third Militia Regiment, with arms reversed, and preceded by Dodworth's Band, which played appropriate music; then the hearse, surrounded as escort by the detail of officers, under whose charge the body was brought on, namely, Capt. Ross, Capt. Fish, Lieut. F. Stanley, Surgeon Wm. E. Little, and Sergts. Evans, Fitzsimmons and Burns. Following came the Common Council in carriages, and a long line of persons who had known the deceased in his lifetime. The pall-bearers were Maj.-Gen. Fremont, U. S. A., C. K. Garrison, James S. Wills, Esq., W. B. Low, George Wilkes, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Gen. J. T. Barten, Henry Thompson, Dr. Francis Cremony, Peter Kelly, Wm. F. Coleman, J. R. Hindsman, and Col. Thomas F. Van Buren. The procession took its way to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Bremen-street, where services were celebrated by Rev. F. C. EWER, an old friend of the deceased. Mr. EWER, the undertaker, takes charge of the remains until the departure of the steamer in which they are to be conveyed to California.

Passports for Foreign Travel.

We are indebted to Mr. J. R. MORES for the following recent instructions with regard to passports, issued from the State Department:

To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States in Foreign Countries:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1862.

The following regulations respecting passports are deemed necessary and advisable:

Whose husband, wife and minor children expect to travel together, a single passport will suffice. For each other person a separate passport will be required.

A new passport will be required to be taken out by every person whenever he or she may leave the United States; and every passport must be renewed, either at this Department or at Legation or Consulate abroad, within one year from its date.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. The Movements in State Politics, with the Speeches of Hon. D. S. DICKINSON and CASSIUS M. CLAY, at the late Mass Meetings, in Brooklyn and this City, reported in full, will be found in this morning's issue. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 631 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, FAIR, and No. 1 Soaps.

Hysteria and other Chronic Nervous Diseases are successfully treated by new remedies. Send or call for Dr. WELS's Essay on Chronic Diseases, post free by mail, No. 823 Broadway. Hours, 7 to 10 A. M.; 2 to 6 P. M.

Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.—Ladies' Balmorals, Cloth Button Boots, with ladies' and misses' boots and shoes, India rubbers, &c., all styles and prices. Ladies, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

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CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—E. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CROSBY—CROSBY—On Thursday, Oct. 9, by Rev. T. S. Provoe, M. D., Dr. OLIVER S. CROSBY, U. S. Navy, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of Capt. Alexander Crosby, all of Brooklyn.

GROVES—WOODRUFF.—On Thursday, Oct. 9, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Ewer, JAMES F. GROVES, of Chicago, Ill., to MARIA, only daughter of the late A. B. Woodruff of this City.

MONTGOMERY—BARTRAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 86 Clermont-av., by Rev. Mr. Holme, Lieut. THOMAS D. MONTGOMERY to Miss EMMA L. BARTRAM, all of Brooklyn.

MOUNT—MOUNT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Mr. Hutchon, at the residence of the bride's father, JAMES R. MOUNT to Miss HANNAH A. MOUNT, only daughter of Samuel E. Mount, all of this City.

MORGAN—DODGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, at the Church of the Saviour, by Rev. Dr. Farley, THEODOSIA H. MORGAN, of Philadelphia, and GABRIELLE J., daughter of Edward Dodge.

MERRILL—LAING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, at Hempstead, Long Island, by Rev. Wm. H. Moore, Capt. GEORGE MERRILL, Assistant Adjutant-General, and EMMA FITZ RANDOLPH, daughter of Wm. L. Laing.

SNOWHILL—EVERETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by the order of the Society of Friends, JOSEPH D. SNOWHILL, of Salaway, N. J., to AMELIA, daughter of Richard Everett.

TABER—QUINBY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 9, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Mr. THADDEUS P. TABER to Miss ELEANOR QUINBY, daughter of George Quinby, Esq., all of this City.

DIED

BAKER.—In Westfield, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 9, HANNAH, widow of the late Henry Baker, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place at the Church on Saturday next, at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M. Return at 4:30 P. M.

BYRNE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 9, WILLIAM STEPHEN, only surviving child of Dr. John and Mary W. Byrne, aged 3 years and 9 months.

DENIL.—In Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 8, CATHARINE H., widow of Silas J. Denil, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HART.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 8, BENJAMIN HART, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family and of his son, John W. Hill, and of his son-in-law, D. R. Martin, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, from Trinity Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, on Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

FORBES.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, Mrs. MARIELA J. FORBES, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also George G. Sickles, Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., and Theodore W. M. Lyons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 47 Greenwich-av., this day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

HITCHCOCK.—In Westchester, on Thursday, Oct. 9, SUSAN, daughter of John and Hannah Hitchcock, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her father.

JASPER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, JOSEPH REGNIER, son of John and Catharine Jasper, aged 6 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, 74th-st. and 10th-av., on Friday, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock.

KING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, at Belleville, at the residence of his parents, Sergeant J. J. KING, Company F, 5th Regiment N. Y. S. V., in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will be attended from the M. E. Church at Belleville, at 2 P. M. this day, (Friday.) The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

MERRITT.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, at her residence in Bond-st., SARAH, widow of the late William Minturn, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock, where the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, after a lingering illness, JAS. L. ROBINSON, aged 25 years and 8 months.

His funeral will take place from his father-in-law's, Thos. Archbold, Harrison, this (Friday) morning, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. Cars leave at 7¾ o'clock. Boat leaves foot of Jay-st. at 8 o'clock A. M.

Sullivan County papers please copy.

STARR.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, at the Parsonage of the M. E. Church in Bloomfield, N. J., MARY E., only daughter of Rev. John S. and Catherine T. Swaim, of the Newark Conference, aged 20 years.

Funeral services in the M. E. Church of the above place this day, (Friday,) the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark.

WALLACE.—On Monday, Oct. 6, EMILY WOODWARD, youngest child of A. Laffmer and M. Heisn Wallace, aged 1 year, 3 months and 25 days.

Her remains were interred in Plattekill, Ulster County.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 479.—Oct. 9, 1862.
35, 75, 3, 47, 55, 4, 28, 62, 65, 36, 71, 59.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 480.—Oct. —, 1862.
65, 19, 60, 39, 37, 1, 27, 68, 45, 13, 64, 32, 15.

Circulars sent free of charge to addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 427.—Oct. 9, 1862.
12, 54, 13, 55, 61, 46, 56, 2, 36, 22, 7, 71.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 351.—Oct. 9, 1862.
34, 68, 41, 29, 23, 75, 9, 17, 3, 43, 47, 44, 40.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

STAMP TAX CARDS.—THE WHOLE STORY TOLD. Every business man should hang it upon his office for hourly reference. Wholesale price per hundred $3; retail, 5 cents each. Sent anywhere by express on receipt of price. Address S. GODDARD, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

APPEAL.—THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION again appeal to the benevolent and patriotic of the North in behalf of the Colored People of the South.

Since the assumption by the Federal Government of the industrial management of the deserted plantations on the coast of South Carolina, our exertions are directed to the supply of the spiritual, moral and intellectual wants of the colored people, and to the furnishing of clothes for such as are entirely destitute.

The result of the labors of the Associated Societies of the Northern cities, during the past year, on the sea islands of South Carolina, has been eminently satisfactory. While the former slaves, now National wards, have faithfully improved the spiritual and educational advantages presented to them, they have raised provisions enough to support themselves throughout the coming year, and the cotton, soon to be gathered, will, at present prices, after paying their wages and cost of cultivation, leave at least half a million of dollars to the credit of the United States Treasury.

This great success, attained under such unfavorable circumstances, authorizes us to conclude that even better results will follow elsewhere, as soon as the people shall be allowed to cultivate the waste places of the South, and shall be protected in reaping the rewards of their own industry. They will no longer seek for aid, but will support themselves, provide their own churches and schools, and contribute more largely than ever to the wealth and prosperity of the nation.

For those, beside supplying ministers and teachers, our desire is to be enabled to furnish clothing at prices barely sufficient to cover cost and expenses, the proceeds to be reinvested and applied again to the same purpose.

But from Louisiana along the coasts of Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, and the extensive region washed by the waters of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, and in the neighborhood of Corinth in the West, we have calls beseeching us to send clothing to the suffering and destitute, and it is in their behalf that we now make this appeal to the benevolent men and women of the North.

We ask sympathy and aid, especially for the extremely destitute colored women and children who are constantly arriving within our lines, whose numbers will be immensely increased by the proximate resumption of active operations upon our Southern coast.

These people are much more destitute than were those left upon the islands by their former masters. In former peaceful times the slaves received at Christmas the one suit of clothing which was to suffice for the year. Since the commencement of the war, and the consequent cessation of intercourse with the North and Europe, their masters have not been able to supply even this. The old clothes, of two years' date, must be completely worn out, and with the coming on of another Winter, the sufferings and misery of the poor slaves will be great, not only from their desire for freedom, but this state of things will swell the numbers of those who will seek refuge within our advancing lines. The Government will provide work and wages for the able-bodied men. It is simply an impossibility that it should clothe, as well as feed, the women and children.

They cry to the Christian, the Patriot, the Humane, for help in their dire distress.

May their cry not be in vain!

New and cast-off garments, and shoes for women and children, and cloth which can be made for a garment, will be thankfully received by C. C. LEIGH, General Agent of the Association, at our depot, No. 400 Broadway, and forwarded from there—the Government having accorded to us every facility for transportation. Gen. SAXTON has kindly consented to receive such articles as we may send to Port Royal, and will distribute them through the agent of his own appointment. At other places, the distribution will be made by persons in whom we have full confidence.

Contributions in money may be sent to JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

Depot for the reception of commodities, C. C. Leigh's, No. 400 Broadway.

C. C. LEIGH, Chairman.
F. G. SHAW,
WM. A. BUTLER,
House Committee
of the National Freedman's Relief Association.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

WM. C. BRYANT, JOHN W. EDMONDS,
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CHARLES GOULD, MANSFIELD FRENCH,
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Papers friendly will please copy.

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SILVER HUNTING-CASED WATCHES
for twelve dollars; warranted correct time-keepers. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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TAX BILL,
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From the copy certified by H. HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, containing the law in full as enacted by Congress. Also, an Alphabetical List of all articles taxed.

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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE SIXTH DISTRICT.—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards—(comprising New-York County north of 40th-st.)—All persons engaged in either of the occupations mentioned in the 64th section of the act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, are notified that the office of the Collector is now open in 42d-st., south side, between Lexington and 4th ave., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Applications for license must be made to the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment District in which the applicant intends to carry on business, and license will be issued by the Collector on receiving a certificate of such application and payment of the tax imposed. *Applicants are particularly requested to call for their licenses at the Collector's Office as early as the day after filing their application with the Assessor.* All licenses take effect from the 1st of September, and every person required by law to take out a license is prohibited carrying on business until the same is issued, under a penalty of three times the amount of the tax. Manufacturers and Brewers are required to make to the Collector returns of their productions for the month of September within ten days after its close, and monthly thereafter, and at the same time to pay to the Collector the tax thereon. Distillers' returns are to be made to the Collector on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, or within five days thereafter, in all cases penalties are imposed for any default.—Oct. 6, 1862.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Collector.
JAMES DAVIS, Deputy.

S-T-1860-X.

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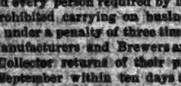

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Also, all imported Linen Handkerchiefs, 25 cent Ties at..... 12 cents. 75 cent Ties..... at 35 cents.
50 cent Ties at..... 25 cents. $1 Ties at..... 50 cents.
SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.
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COLLARS

at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of the DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz.: A good Shirt at $1; the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.
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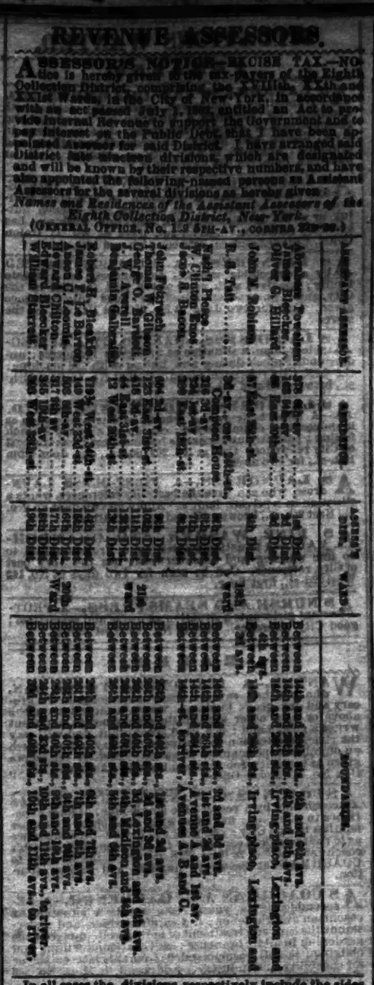
BRADY'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 29 ST. MARK'S-place, (4th-st.)—*Open to the Public.*—The undersigned respectfully notifies his friends and former patrons, and the public, that the regular classes for the season will commence WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, and continue Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Classes for boys over 5 years of age, in afternoons, from 4 to 6 o'clock.
ABNER S. BRADY, Instructor.

REVENUE ASSESSORS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax-payers of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the XIXth, XXIst and XXIInd Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt," that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into ten divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

Names and Residences of the Assistant Assessors of the Eighth Collection District, New-York.
(GENERAL OFFICE, No. 152 5TH-AV., CORNER 20TH-ST.)



In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Communications may be addressed to me, at the Central Office, No. 160 9th-av., corner 22d-st.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor,
Collection District, State of New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax-payers of the Thirty-second Collection District, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards, in the City of New-York, that in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into sixteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions, as hereby given:

FOR DIVISION NO. 1.—Theodore A. Coles, No. 108 Broad corner of Water-street, second floor. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Battery-place, State-street, Pearl-street, Old-slip, branch of Old-slip, south of Franklin Market and the water-lines of South and East Rivers.

FOR DIVISION NO. 2.—Patrick Henry Baker, No. 10 William-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Bowling-Green, east branch of Broadway by Bowling Green, Battery-place, Pearl-street and North River water-line.

FOR DIVISION NO. 3.—Frederick G. Ritter, No. 68 West, corner of Rector-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Rector-street, Broadway, east branch of Broadway by Bowling Green, Battery-place, and the North River water-line.

FOR DIVISION NO. 4.—George W. Smith, No. 46 Exchange-place, Room No. 8. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by centre lines of Wall-street, Pearl-street, Beaver-street, east branch of Broadway by Bowling-Green and Broadway.

FOR DIVISION NO. 5.—Theodore Sutter, No. 111 Broadway. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Broadway, Rector-street and North River water-line.

FOR DIVISION NO. 6.—Isaac E. Smith, No. 13 Wall-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, Pearl-street, Wall-street and Broadway.

FOR DIVISION NO. 7.—James D. Warner, No. 120 Wall-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Maiden-lane, East River water-line and centre lines of Old slip, south of Franklin Market and Pearl-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 8.—George E. Hill, Nos. 62 and 64 Nassau-street, Room No. 6, to have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, Williams street, Liberty-street, Broadway and Park-row.

FOR DIVISION NO. 9.—Townsend W. Burtis, No. 62 Fulton-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street, Maiden-lane, Liberty-street and William-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 10.—James M. Burtis, No. 108 Water-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, East River water-line, and the centre lines of Maiden-lane and Pearl-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 11.—William Dymock, No. 26 Cliff-street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth Wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Frankfort-street, Pearl-street, Beekman-street, and Park-row.

FOR DIVISION NO. 12.—William Henry Wallace, No. 2 New William-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Pearl-street and Chatham-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 13.—J. J. Gascoigne, No. 366 Pearl-street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth Wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Roosevelt-street, East River water-line, and centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street, and Oak-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 14.—Asa G. Alexander, No. 15 Oliver-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine-street, Oak-street, Pearl-street, Chatham-street, Bowery, and Division-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 15.—James A. Messinger, No. 192 South-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine-street, East River water-line, and the centre lines of Roosevelt-street and Oak-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 16.—R. Kerr, No. 130 Broadway. To have charge of the islands situated in the harbor of New-York, known as Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis' islands.

Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the sixty-fourth section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the sixty-eighth section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 130 Broadway.

S. P. GILBERT, Assessor,
Thirty-second District, New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the taxpayers of the Fourth Collection District, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled, AN ACT to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor of said District. I have arranged said District into ten divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

DIVISION NO. 1.—All that portion lying within Canal, Bowery, Bayard, Baxter, Franklin, Broadway, Walker and West Broadway. Assistant Assessor, Henry E. Hutchinson, No. 63 Franklin-st.

DIVISION NO. 2.—All that portion lying within Bayard, Baxter, Franklin, Broadway, Pearl, Chatham and the Bowery. Assistant Assessor, Edward A. Nichols, No. 63 Franklin-st.

DIVISION NO. 3.—All that portion lying within Pearl, Broadway, Park-row and Chatham. Joseph Brock, Crook's Hotel.

DIVISION NO. 4.—All that portion lying within Broadway, Liberty, Greenwich, Robinson, College-place and Barclay, E. D. Railway. Assistant Assessor, Dey-street House.

DIVISION NO. 5.—All that portion lying within Liberty, North River, Warren and Greenwich. Assistant Assessor, Samuel Le Comte, No. 236 Greenwich.

DIVISION NO. 6.—All that portion lying within Barclay, College-place, Robinson, Greenwich, Reade and Broadway. Charles Ferguson, Assistant Assessor, No. 257 Greenwich-st.

DIVISION NO. 7.—All that portion lying within Canal, Hudson, Reade, and West Broadway. John B. Lawrence, Assistant Assessor, Dupont House.

DIVISION NO. 8.—All that portion lying within Warren, Greenwich, Reade, Hudson, Laight, Greenwich, North Moore and Hudson River. James M. Tuthill, Assistant Assessor, No. 12 Hubert-st.

DIVISION NO. 9.—All that portion lying within Broadway, Canal, Hudson, Laight, Greenwich, North Moore and Hudson River. Assistant Assessor, Patrick O. Dea, Assistant Assessor's residence, No. 216 West 31st-st.; office, No. 741 6th-av.; office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

DIVISION NO. 10.—All that portion lying within North Moore, Greenwich, Laight, Hudson, Canal and Hudson River. Jas. A. Messinger, Dollins' Hotel.

DIVISION NO. 11.—All that portion lying within Walker, Broadway, Reade and West Broadway. Assistant Assessor, Edward M. Hawthorne, International Hotel.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries. Every person, associat..., partnership, or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me at the General Office. Office hours from 9 to 3.

PIERCE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor for the Fourth Assessment District,
No. 62 Franklin-street.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax-payers of the Ninth Collection District, comprising the XIIth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt," that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into eleven divisions

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—A respectable young girl who is a good seamstress, and can do all kinds of chamber work, would like a situation in a family; good city reference can be given. Call at 121 East 31st-st., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, who understands her business; good reference from last place. Call at 121 East 31st-st., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing; has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at No.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. M. DAVIS HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HANKEN & CO., under the firm of HANKEN & CO., 49 and 51 Exchange-place.

EDWARD DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the Medical Record, and Consulting Surgeon to the Demilt Dispensary, has OFFICE AND RESIDENCE removed to No. 57 West 23d-st., corner of Sixth-ave.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

H. H. HUNNEWELL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

H. A. TAYER, } Treasurer.
F. FORBES, }

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1862

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Negro Colonization Scheme at an End for the Present.

CONFIDENCE AT THE CAPITAL.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 9.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

So far as any Central American country is concerned, the negro colonization enterprise may be considered at an end for the present. Not only has the Costa Rican Minister protested against it for the several countries he represents here, but other Ministers of neighboring States have done the same thing. The general opinion is said to be much on account of the title to any particular tract of land, as from a similar objection to the colonization is their neighborhood by the United States of a class of persons which our Government, by that act, confesses to be undesirable inhabitants. If the Government of the United States is correct in wishing to get rid of the negroes, we cannot deny that the Central American Governments are right in not wishing to receive them. There seems to be no option for the black man but to possess and occupy the land of which he has forcibly been made an inhabitant. Senator Pomeroy is in Kansas, but will probably return this week.

THE RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Rumors of Cabinet and military changes are from time to time revived, but gentlemen in official positions seem altogether ignorant of such arrangements

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON CHEERFUL.

A more cheerful and hopeful feeling as to the entire Government of the United States here now, among all loyal persons, about at any former period during the present year.

OUR RECENT VICTORIES.

The public pulse beats high with hope and confidence. It is felt that the management of military affairs is concentrated in one strong hand, and that harmony is being given to the campaign in all parts of the country. Of the General-in-Chief nothing is seen, it being about as difficult to look on his features as upon those of the "Veiled Prophet of Khorassan," unless you chance to pass him in the street, between his house and the Headquarters of the Army. All applicants to see him are requested to reduce their statements to writing, and send them in through the regular channels; and it is said that those who persist in demanding a personal interview are apt to get answers which are brief enough to be the "soul o wit," unless their business shall prove of an importance to justify their intrusion on the time of a much-occupied officer.

AGGREGATE OF NEW LEVIES.

The total of new levies reported to Gen. Casey previous to Oct. 1, was about 80,000. This does not embrace all the new troops in the field, many having taken the field without having passed through Gen. Casey's hands.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE PROCLAMATION.

As some speculations are afloat in the papers in regard to Gen. Halleck's opinions of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, it may not be amiss to state that those opinions ought to be well known, having frequently been stated. He holds that it is the duty of the army to obey all military orders without question or inquiry.—The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government being the only proper judges of the acts of the Executive. This has always been Gen. Halleck's avowed view of the relations between the army and its Commander-in-Chief, the President. This view was held by him when it was much less popular in army circles than it now seems likely to become.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Among the facts developed by the inquiries already made by the Military Commission, of which Gen. Hunter is Chairman, is the strange one that not a single rebel was wounded, or in any manner injured, during the so-called defence of Harper's Ferry. Our artillery, under Col. Ford, appears to have been handled with especial desire that there should be "nobody hurt."

ALL QUIET.

The following is just received from our Frederick correspondent: "Nothing of interest along lines of the army to-day. Affairs at Frederick quiet."

STRAGGLING OFFICERS AND MEN.

Measures of the most stringent character are about being taken to check the crime of "straggling," as it is mildly called—"desertion," as it is in fact. The strict penalties for desertion will hereafter be rigorously enforced against both officers and men—the former being, of the two, more frequently culpable, and their guilt being greater on account of the force of their example. Our city is now full of these military scamps, who, by putting on citizen's clothes, have been able, thus far, to laugh at the Provost-Marshal. Before they know it, they will be made to laugh the wrong way. This evil amongst officers is most grievous in the reduced regiments which have been in the service more than a year. Many of these do not to-day muster over four hundred men, and in these weakened regiments many of the companies are practically consolidated, and, by private arrangements amongst the officers, nearly one-third of the gentlemen with shoulder-straps are constantly and irregularly absent. It is charged that regimental Adjutants connive at this, as they must, or the thing could not go on, and that their field returns rarely show an accurate exhibit of the officers present for duty. The most rigorous measures known to military law will be at once instituted to check these demoralizing practices.

ABUSES AT FORT DELAWARE.

A letter written by a soldier in Fort Delaware has been received by the Pennsylvania Relief Association at Washington, in which he states the condition of things there to be fearful. The Union soldiers are dirty and ragged, and entirely destitute of proper care; while rebel soldiers have every luxury furnished them by secession sympathizers of Baltimore. This letter was referred to a prominent gentleman of Philadelphia, who has instituted an inquiry, and reports that the statements are true. Our men are really wanting the necessities of life; while those who are fighting against the country are well provided. All this occurs under the same management. Col. Crossman, the United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia, has a large supply of clothing on hand, but he cannot, without orders from Washington, issue any to cover the nakedness of Union paroled prisoners.

CAPTURES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *Dispatch*, arrived here yesterday, brought a number of prisoners and several refugees from the Lower Potomac, who were captured by vessels of the flotilla near Blackistone's Island. One of the former is a mail-carrier, who was formerly in the rebel army, and at the time of his capture had seven letters from Richmond upon his person, addressed to parties in Baltimore. The *Dispatch* also brought up a lot of contraband goods captured in *transitu* to Virginia, consisting of dry goods, including a quantity of mourning fabrics.

MORE REBEL MAIL CARRIERS CAUGHT.

Three rebel mail carriers, named DANIEL STUART, WARREN HANSON, and JOHN FERGUSON, were captured on Tuesday on the Lower Potomac, by one of our gunboats, while attempting to cross into Virginia in a boat, with a large rebel mail. STUART was one of the crew of the *Merrimac*, and FERGUSON had a discharge from the rebel army, dated Gordonsville, Aug. 17, 1862, and signed by BRADLEY J. JOHNSON, Colonel Maryland Line. This party is believed to be the most dangerous and extensive of the mails captured in the business. They all go to the Old Capitol.

REFUGEES FROM RICHMOND.

Nine refugees—several having families with them—arrived here to-day, having been picked up along the Potomac by our gunboats. Their statements confirm others already given in the TIMES, in regard to the state of affairs in Eastern Virginia. Conscripts are pouring into Richmond in vast numbers, and are immediately pushed North toward the rebel army. Great quantities of salt are coming in from Kanawha, and is sold by Government in limited quantities, but at reduced price.

COMPLAINTS OF HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

Great complaints of hospital mismanagement continue to be made—both here and at Alexandria. It is charged that patients are often starved, and approved to remain destitute of necessary medical attention. It is even asserted that, in some cases, wounded men have remained a week and over longer without surgical care. What seems most incredible is, that patients making complaints are subjected to arrest in order to deter others from exposing these abuses. The matter should receive instant attention from the Government.

RUMORED REBEL BATTERIES AT MATHIAS POINT.

It is the opinion of several river Captains, who have recently come up the Potomac, that the rebels are erecting batteries at Mathias Point. Drums and fifes were heard, and there were many indications of the presence there of rebel forces. A new blockade of the Potomac would go far toward restoring the delightful status of last year.

AN ARREST.

A young man named WARD, a son of WM. WARD, a notorious Secessionist here, has been arrested by the Provost Guard for disloyal practices, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison. He refused to take the oath of allegiance. For a long time he has been passing between Richmond and Washington, at his own pleasure, and is believed to be a dangerous rebel emissary.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Major ROWLAND, who has had large and successful experience in organizing sharpshooters, has been commissioned by the War Department to raise a corps in each of the States, to be mustered by companies and attached to the several divisions of the army. He is to cooperate with the State authorities in this work, and left Washington to-day to commence it. He has suggested to Secretary STANTON the desirability of having a percentage of the drafted militia from each State selected and drilled for the same duty, without being organized into distinct regiments. He believes this plan will secure more efficient service than the present system of massing them in regiments and brigades.

COL. HAMILTON.

A letter has been addressed to Hon. A. J. HAMILTON by prominent gentlemen residing in Washington, inviting him to deliver an address in Lafayette-square at some time to be selected by himself.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION.

Dr. JOHN C. DALTON has been appointed Medical Director of Transportation, and ordered to report to Dr. MCDOUGAL.

FURLOUGHS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

It is estimated that the new order providing for furloughs for sick and wounded officers and soldiers will vacate about two thousand beds in the hospitals in this city. A large number more of the wounded will be sent north next week. There are now a great many vacant beds in the hospitals here.

CHAPLAINS.

According to an order just issued from the War Department, it is made the duty of every officer commanding a district or post, containing a hospital or a brigade of troops, to inquire into the fitness, efficiency and qualifications of the chaplains of hospitals or regiments, and to muster out of service such chaplains as were not appointed in conformity with the requirements of law, and who have not faithfully discharged the duties of chaplains during the time they have been thus engaged.

NOMINATIONS IN KANSAS.

A Union State Convention, composed of Democrats and anti-Lane Republicans, has been held in Lawrence, Kansas, at which Mr. WAGGSTAFF, of Miami county, was nominated for Governor, and Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT for Representative.

THE DELAWARE ELECTIONS.

The preliminary elections in Delaware have resulted in choice of Anti-Administration Inspectors of Elections. The majority in the State is about seven hundred.

FREE NEGROES RELEASED.

Among those just released from Richmond prisons are several free colored men who have arrived at their homes in this city. They were last month captured on the plains of Manassas.

PROMOTED.

Brig.-Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON has been promoted to Major-General, for meritorious and distinguished services in the West.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander JOHN G. WALKER has been ordered to proceed to Cairo by the 20th inst., and report to Acting Rear-Admiral PORTER for such duty as he may assign him in the squadron under his command.

Acting Master E. N. FREEMAN has been ordered to proceed to Baltimore, and report to Commodore DORNIN, for the command of the United States mortar-schooner *C. P. Williams*.

Acting Master B. C. DRAKE has been ordered to report to the same officer for the command of the United States mortar-schooner *Dan Smith*.

Acting Master W. G. WALKER has been ordered to report to Commodore HARWOOD, at Washington, for the command of the United States mortar-schooner *Arletta*.

THOMAS MCELWELL has been appointed Acting Ensign, and ordered to proceed to Cairo, and report to Acting Rear-Admiral PORTER for such duty as he may assign him.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE EXCISE LAW.

The following appointments have been made under the Excise law, in place of the original appointees, declined:

WM. F. COWLES, Collector of the Fourth District of Iowa.

HORACE EVERETT, of Council Bluffs, Collector of the Fifth District of Iowa.

ROBERT D. HOLMAN, of Centralia, Collector of the Eleventh District of Illinois.

DENVER MUSSEY, of Rome, Collector of the Fifth District of Michigan.

JAMES G. HUTCHINSON, of Vincennes, Assessor of the First District of Indiana.

DANIEL MCFARLAND, of Portsmouth, Collector of the Eleventh District of Ohio.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The steamboat *South America* arrived from Aiken's Landing last evening, with about 300 prisoners, sick and wounded, which are to be transferred to the *St. Mariz*, and sent to New-York.

About 500 exchanged Union prisoners, from Richmond, arrived here last evening on the steamboats *Hero* and *Belvidere*. They will be sent to Annapolis.

No later papers have been received from Richmond.

There has been no disturbance at Suffolk or Norfolk of any account.

About eighty females came from Richmond on the steamboat *New-York*, on their way North.

The Crews of Prize Schooners Brought North.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 9.

Arrived, United States steamer *Alabama*, from Port Royal. She has the crews of the prize schooners *Defiance* and *Nelly*. The latter were captured Sept. 22, by the *Alabama*.

ARRIVAL OF THE TARGET BATTERY FROM WEST POINT.—This iron target battery, of large size and six inches thick, of both iron and wood, arrived at the foot of Dey-street dock, from West Point, where it had been brought for the purpose of testing the power of the Parrott gun, when discharging an iron-cast bullet or a steel-cast one. The object of this was to show the great saving that might be effected by the Government. It was sent home in charge of Capt. TURNER, in the sloop *Jane Anna Morris*, and is, by orders of Capt. STANFORD, to be sent to the Mayor of New-York for general exhibition in the City Hall Park this day. After a very fair and impartial trial, during which the battery was completely shattered; the cast-iron ball was reckoned to have done the greatest damage. Mr. STANFORD, of Wall-street has taken a deep interest in the whole affair, and had the battery transferred from New-York to West Point for this special purpose. No doubt a large attendance will be present to look upon the battery, which is certainly a curiosity in its way.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Nineteenth Ward Union.

Last night was the time appointed for the election of delegates to the County, Assembly and Congressional Nominating Conventions, which sit next week. The results are as follows:

First Ward.—County—delegates—Messrs. Henry Smith, John Hicker, Lewis Nolte, John Conley, Andrew Hawley. Congressional—Messrs. Thos. McGeoghegan, C. F. B. Louder, William Cotter. Assembly—Messrs. Michael Quigley, Bartholomew Coleman, Jacob Fritz, Thomas Holland, Edward Fitzgerald.

Second Ward.—County—Messrs. M. C. Fordham, Wm. Buckley, John Shipton, Michael McGowan, Thomas Brennahan. Congressional—Messrs. Lorin Palmer, Walter W. Kimball, James F. Hogan. Assembly—Messrs. Joseph Manning, James H. Ward.

Third Ward.—County—Messrs. John M. Costa, O. H. Kane, Amos Stookey, S. N. Leconte, Louis Perham. Congressional—Messrs. E. Warner, Jos. D. Coutz, H. E. Smith. Assembly—Messrs. Frank Moyer, Hobogal, Jos. B. Jeffries. Delegate Third Assembly District—David L. Robins.

Fourth Ward.—County—Messrs. Henry R. Hulat, Henry G. Lesak, Mark Lanigan, Raymond Condet, John Dwyer. Congressional—Messrs. James Roach, Stephen E. Whelean, Garrett Bell. Assembly—Messrs. Chas. Heidelberger, John Roche, Wm. Phair, Morris Friedsam, Richard Cook, John O'Connor, Wm. Southelmer.

Fifth Ward.—County—Messrs. Andrew W. Leggat, Nathan Kingsley, Wm. C. Miller, Frank W. Shepherd, Theo. A. Ward. Congressional—Messrs. Joseph B. Taylor, John A. Williams, Nathan Kingsley, Sr. Assembly—Messrs. Wilson Small, Aug. Schmidt, Wm. Fleck, John Elderkin, John Bennett, Josephus L. Wood, William A. Symns, Wm. Conklin, Jr.

Sixth Ward.—County—Messrs. Owen W. Brennan, James Otis, D. B. Dwire, Joseph W. Hawkes, Thomas H. Martin. Congressional—Messrs. Michael J. Ryan, P. C. Van Wyck, George Grundy. Assembly—Messrs. Michael J. Ryan, Owen O'Connel, Richard Middleton, Edward Magill, James Quinlan, Thos. McGrane, James Harvey, Rodger Judge, Jr., John McAlpine.

Seventh Ward.—County—Messrs. Robert Murray, Daniel Petree, Wm. H. Merrill, Jr., Charles H. Hall, Edward M. Skidmore. Congressional—Messrs. Archibald Hall, Delaney W. Knivels, Geo. Megraun, Andrew S. Bender, James McLaren. Assembly—Messrs. John Edwards, Ebenezer W. Morgan, Wm. Happe, Lewis Hoppe, Alexander F. Roberts, John Barry, John M. Gallagher, Elihu Campbell, Thos. B. Bills, Wm. Armstrong, James Davis.

Eighth Ward.—County—Messrs. Andrew Stewart, Wm. Mayerean, Abram T. Riker, H. C. Dennett, William Hurlbut. Congressional—Messrs. John S. Shaw, Thomas G. Baker, George H. Farley. Assembly—Messrs. James Winterbottom, David J. Oakley, Dan. Mooney, Mich. McDermott, G. M. Ottignon, Daniel R. Davis, Bertrand Ketteli, Edw. Hallock, William Patterson, Arch. Bradshaw, John W. Meade, Charles Gowdey.

Ninth Ward.—County—Messrs. Nelson D. Thayer, George Starr, Robert Edwards, Jr., Henry W. Smith, Robert R. Carpenter. Congressional—James W. Booth, George F. Merklee, Asa Butman, James W. Farr, John W. Brister, Alonzo Bliss, Sinclair Tousey. Assembly—Messrs. Ellery, Denison. Geo. W. Bunker, Eugene Ward, Caleb C. Crane, Charles Crawford, Jesse Starks, Humphrey Ayres, David Marsh, Wilson A. Baylor, A. J. Campbell, Geo. W. Ackerson, John Dargavel.

Tenth Ward.—County—J. W. Olsen, C. E. Kugles, Augustus Weisman, Thomas C. Hornton, Benjamin F. Shaffer. Congressional—Andrew J. Kasmore, H. S. Smith, Wm. Soesekel, Geo. Henly, John R. Lawrence. Assembly—E. H. Lawrence, D. C. Hogan, Henry Bischoff. Assembly—Chas. E. Birdseye, Geo. Gambs, Stephen A. Clark.

Eleventh Ward.—County—Messrs. Lewis H. Watts, Jno. Lewis, W. Simon Hazleton, Daniel Herrick, Wm. D. Durrea. Congressional—Seaman Johnson, James McCarthy, Lewis Jones, John L. Smith, Wm. Burns, Edward M. Perley, Joseph Archbold, John T. Harding, Wm. L. Wemmell, Alfred Ehroe. Assembly—Wm. P. Thorn, John Gardner, Joseph Smith, E. J. Fitzpatrick, Philip Keeley, Robt. H. Willis, John Aitkins, Julian C. Harrison, Maurice Fitzgerald, John Duke, Herman Kuster, James Amerman, Henry Cargill, Lewis Golder, Alex. Williams,) Asa Bennett, Richard G. Hunt, Jas. Rearson.

Twelfth Ward.—Congressional.—Messrs. Abram Wakeman, Wm. T. B. Milliken, John P. Cumming, Wm. Dunning, Stephen H. Knapp, H. H. Gregory, John M. Reed. County—Messrs. Jas. Davis, John H. Porter, T. B. Wakeman, Thomas Bell, John S. Poole. Assembly.—Messrs. James H. Welsh, Theodore P. Anderson, Isaac P. Williams, Garret B. Tunison, W. E. Waring, Marcellus E. Randel, Nelson Crawford, William Mullen, F. Boutts, A. W. M. Hume, D. Page.

Thirteenth Ward.—Congressional—Edward Sopers, Thos. H. Seymour, Thos. H. Kipp, Jacob Akerly, Charles Schieff. County—Samuel Atkinson, Joseph Abbot, Thomas Bannin, Anthony Glastater, Aaron McCall. Assembly—Francis Snyder Theo. Arnold, Webster Spencer, Wm. Sopers, Cornelius Laforge, Theo. Firehock, Louis Burtsch.

NOTE.—There was a fight at this election, corner of Broome and Pitts streets. Some dissatisfied persons attempted to carry off or smash the ballot boxes, but the Police took charge of them, and the votes were counted at the Station-house.

Fourteenth Ward.—County—John Fitch, William Grasse, Thomas Mulligan, Edward A. Willoughby, Henry Von Senden. Congressional—Cornelius Sanford, James Hogan, Charles Bathmann, John O'Conner, Christian Stilz. Assembly—Jas. Hogan, Henry Gruger, Michael Haulon, John B. Sharp, William Pippinger, Richard Clawson, Paul Gastert, David Mebold, Jas. McKeon, Sidney Smith. With power to fill vacancies.

NOTE.—The other meeting advertised for the Fourteenth Ward was not held.

Fifteenth Ward.—County—Messrs. Wm. M. Vermilye, J. Wilson Green, Cornelius Van Cott, Thomas B. Dilks, A. Clearman. Congressional—Charles A. Dana, Erastus C. Benedict, Harvey T. Cleveland, G. W. Clarke, Marshall B. Blake, Joseph Bull, Wm. N. Blakeman. Assembly—Abraham Lent, Alfred Vreedenburgh, James S. Huyler, Charles J. Livingston, John A May, Edward Jones, John L. Taylor, Jackson Corse, John M. Knox, Jacob R. Hudson.

Sixteenth Ward.—County—Messrs. Charles S. Spencer, Isaac Dayton, Hooper C. Van Vorst, James W. Ranney, William Orion. Congressional—Messrs. Hugh Gardner, William H. Ball, John Lindsay, Saml. B. H. Vance, Alexander McLeod, David R. Jaques, George Ross. Assembly—Messrs. Milton St. John, Mordecai L. Marsh, Philip Jordan, E. R. Harper, Franklin Marsh, John E. Kelly, Aug. C. Boorean, George Mackey, Saml. E. Harrison, Sidney A. Townsend, Benj. C. Wendell.

Seventeenth Ward.—Congressional—Messrs. Edward Berrian, James B. Demerest, Lorenzo Deagle, Robt. L. Edwards, John W. Murry. Assembly—Messrs. P. J. Deckie, Chas. H. McLees, Chas. Nipp, Geo. P. Brown, John N. Riggens, J. T. Hubbard, Wm. Smith, Jr., John H. Pollis, James Anderson. County—Waldo Hutchins, John McIntyre, Chas. P. Edwards.

Seventeenth Ward.—District—Wm. J. Woods, Stephen H. Erwin, Geo. W. Anderson, Josiah King, Jas. Brown, Arnold A. Renson, Bernard Sheridan, Chas. Dingley, John V. Meyer, David Waters, Patrick J. Hanbury, Henry Stephenson, John J. Kehoe, Isaac Wallack, John Lambecht, Jacob Miller, Daniel Sullivan, Jacob Germond, Christian Schaud. County—Robert B. Boyd, Samuel R. Smith, Fred. Olmstead, Geo. F. Steinbrenner, Wm. H. Falconer. Seventh Congressional—Isaac T. Smith, Arnold A. Renson, Isaac McGay, Chas. J. Folsom, Samuel Cantrell, Martin B. Brown, Henry V. Poor, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., John Lalor, Fred. C. Wagner.

Assembly meets Oct. 15, 1862, at 8 o'clock P. M. Sixth District, Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street; Tenth District, Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery; Twelfth District, No. 21 Avenue D.

County meets at Broadway and Twenty-third-street, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Seventh Congressional Convention meets Oct. 14, at Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Eighteenth Ward.—County—Messrs. John T. Townsend, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., James Kelly, Peter McFadden, William Drummond. Congressional—Messrs. Timothy G. Churchill, James M. Thompson, Henry A. Hurlbut, Wm. A. Atkinson, Wm. G. Lambert, Edward P. Cowles, Philip Cause. Assembly—Messrs. Peter T. O'Brien, Henry Beeny, Seymour A. Bunce, Charles A. Peabody, John L. Churchill, Samuel G. Acton, John A. Foster, Henry Wilson, David Kilmer, Solomon Birdsall, E. Delafield Smith.

Nineteenth Ward.—Congressional—Messrs. Samuel Wallace, Homer Franklin, Edward S. McPherson, Thomas H. Tilton, James P. Walker, Cyrus T. Frost, John W. T. Van Riper. Assembly—Messrs. David B. Scott, John E. Flagler, John Taylor, John D. Kimmel, Edward Collin, Dr. Wm. H. Schenck, Michael Healy, Simon Mattison, B. T. Mullen, J. R. Haines, Wm. Benham, Jr. County—Messrs. John Cooper, Jr., Guy R. Pelton, Andrew L. Lewis, Chas. L. Frost, Wm. H. De Camp.

Twentieth Ward.—County—E. H. Reed, Joseph B. Pollock, John McKechnie, Mortimer G. Porter, Wm. W. Brackett. Congressional—William R. Stewart, Squires L. Newberry, James Britt, Wm. J. Leary, John Waite, Geo. Heitrick, Andrew Reasoner. Assembly—C. H. Tucker, Eugene Soulleyet, David McAdam, Wm. H. Peabody, James Turner, Robert B. Leete, Roderick F. Clow, Wm. W. Burnham, John Reese, James G. McAdam, John S. Gilmore.

Twenty-first Ward.—County—Messrs. Alexander W. Bradford, William Curtis Noyes, Lewis B. Woodruff, Charles E. Whitehead, Gideon L. Walker. Congressional—Messrs. James Owens, D. Willis James, Thomas B. Asten, William T. Black, Hiram Studley, Hiram Dixon, John Sedgewick. Assembly—Messrs. Spencer Kirby, John McKeon, Richard Mott, Francis C. Mountjoy, W. W. Niles, Wm. Haws, Jr., Thomas Vought, Francis Duncan, D. D. Conover, James B. Hunt, Robert Hunt.

Twenty-first Ward, (Union Ticket.)—Assembly—Messrs. Richard Kelly, George C. Ellison, Walter B. Roberts, Horace H. Day, Hiram H. Horton, John H. Sherwood, James Dennis, James B. Hunt, Edward Kilpatrick. Congressional—Messrs. A. V. Stout, John T. Hodgeboom, D. Willis James, Wm. Haw, Jr., Isaac J. Oliver. County—Messrs. J. H. Pinkney, D. D. T. Marshall, Joseph Stuart.

Twenty-second Ward.—Treasurer—Solomon L. Hull. County—Messrs. William Allen, Alfred Lancaster, John H. Rolencracker, Joseph Cudlipp, Jr., Alexander Lamont. Congressional—Messrs. James E. Coulter, Charles Wilmott, William J. O'Bryon, Robert Campbell, Valentine Koon, Samuel Scott, Edward McDonald. Assembly—Messrs. Adna H. Underhill, John Ridley, Jacob Howard, Stephen N. Simonson, David Clarke, Robert Udy, James Berriman, Henry Gliberteon, James Casey, Adam Roediger.

THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

Speeches of Hon. Horace Greeley and Others.

The large Sabbath School Hall of Lee-avenue Church, Williamsburgh, was filled last evening by a highly respectable portion of the citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, a large proportion of the audience being ladies, called together for the purpose of aiding in filling the ranks of the Ironsides Regiment. The meeting was presided over by JAS. D. SPARKMAN, Esq., assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents.

The Hon. BENJAMIN F. MANNING, after being introduced to the audience, explained the object of the meeting, and gave a history of the organization of the Ironsides Regiment, stating the superior inducements which it held out to young men who desired to serve their country in this momentous crisis. He was followed by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who was received with uproarious applause.

SPEECH OF HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY commenced by saying that he had not been conspicuous for his attendance at war meetings for the past year and a half, for the reason that he had not had the full sympathy of the audiences composing them, heretofore, on account of the Mess which he honestly and conscientiously entertained. Times had now changed somewhat, however, and what he might say to-night would not, he apprehended, fall on such unwilling ears as might have listened to his remarks on the war question one year since. The speaker then passed a eulogy on the Ironsides Regiment, recommending it to the consideration of those who desired to serve their country's cause with arms, on account of the high moral character of the officers and men who have thus far entered its ranks. The improvident course of life which distinguished many regiments now in the field would, he said, be avoided by those who connected themselves with the Ironsides. He wanted to see men enlist not merely because large bounties were offered, but because they felt they were performing a patriotic and Christian duty in sustaining the country in the hour of its extreme peril. Such would be the sentiments of the members of the Ironsides, and such men made true and valiant soldiers. Mr. GREELEY then took up the general subject of war, which was at times a fearful calamity, and should ever be avoided if such a calamity as this did not peril the honor of a nation and the rights of mankind. But war was at times a necessity. It was hard to incarcerate men in prison, yet there is no other way of decreasing crime but by punishing it. Bad as prison-houses were, no one would propose to do away with them. Government itself is but a recognition of human infirmity. Laws must be upheld and vindicated, and war is but the extension of this principle. He then proceeded to show the absolute justice of this war against rebellion. Was the war in the least an excuse, he would ask him to have been just? No attempt was ever made to foist any abolition scheme on the South—the rebel leaders were absolutely without any reasonable excuse for having inaugurated this rebellion, but they wanted a change of government, they had a desire for aristocratic manners and customs, and for "a strong government," as the cant phrase is. He believed, however, that the masses in the South were at heart loyal, and it would yet be so proven. The speaker then went into a history of the doings of Southern politicians for the past thirty years, showing how they had resorted to "precipitate a revolution" at the first convenient opportunity. The South could have had CRITTENDEN'S compromise, a National Convention, security for their fancied "rights," anything almost they desired, if they had remained in the Union; but nothing would satisfy them; they determined on disunion and civil war, and they got it. Mr. GREELEY then proceeded to show that secession was totally unconstitutional, and that the seceded States disregarded in their action of severance even the common decencies of life—forfeiting honor and solemn pledges in carrying out their wicked designs, committing thefts of forts, sub-treasuries, custom-houses, &c., by wholesale, and unblushingly forfeiting "irrevocable" compacts, (as in the case of Arkansas,) and upsetting all theories of moral honesty at one blow. He also passed a scathing rebuke on Gen. TWIGGS for his treason in surrendering the property of the National Government into rebel hands, and showed that no peace could be permanent unless the rebellion was annihilated root and branch. He believed the Government was now using the right kind of remedies to effect that object, by refusing any longer to fight slaveholders, and yet upheld Slavery, and he predicted that by the opening of Spring, we should have a country united, prosperous and *free*. He closed by making a stirring appeal to the young men to fill up the ranks of the Ironsides Regiment, and thus hand down to their children's children a heritage priceless as that we now boast of having been transmitted to us by our revolutionary sires.

During the delivery of his address, Mr. GREELEY was frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience.

Rev. JOHN MCCLELLAN HOLMES next addressed the assemblage, after which a considerable amount of money was subscribed in aid of the Regiment, and a number of recruits signed the roster of the company being raised in Williamsburgh.

SECOND WARD WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUB.—At a meeting held at No. 73 Beekman-street, on Thursday evening, Oct. 9, 1862, JOHN SHIPTON was elected President, W. W. KIMBALL, Secretary, and C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer. Resolutions indorsing the Union State ticket were unanimously adopted. Speeches were made by Messrs. PARKER, BRYANT and others, in behalf of the cause. The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the Central Wadsworth Campaign Club: J. G. Abbey, M. C. Fordham, John Shipton, H. Schoonmaker, Thomas Simpson. After which the meeting adjourned to meet on Monday evening next.

FIFTH WARD UNION WADSWORTH CLUB.—Notwithstanding the large meeting held at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, quite a large gathering of the friends of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN met at No. 109 Hudson-street, to organize a WADSWORTH Club. Speeches were made by THOMAS J. MILLER, and others. The following officers were elected.

President, Thos. J. Miller; Vice-Presidents, Wm. H. Gilson, Joseph H. Wilson, H. B. Matterson, J. B. Lawrence, Peter Hough, Michael M. Rynard, John Loesman, Wm. H. Mullin; Treasurer, Joseph B. Taylor; Secretaries, Jackson Plumb, A. Lounsbery; Committee, Theo. A. Ward, Joseph Clark, J. P. Sheffield.

Patriotic resolutions were passed, eloquent speeches made, and with cheers for the candidates, the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE TWENTIETH WARD SEYMOUR CLUB.—A meeting of the Democracy of the Twentieth Ward was held on Wednesday evening at Millman's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Seventh-av. In consequence of the announcement which had been made that Hon. FERNANDO WOOD would address the meeting, the hall was very respectably filled. Considerable time having elapsed, however, without that gentleman appearing, a very perceptible thinning out of the assemblage took place. The meeting was presided over by P. G. MALONEY, Esq., President of the Twentieth Ward Club, and addresses denunciatory of the Administration were made by Messrs. Henry Radigan, George Peckham, Charles Davies, Edward S. Lawson, and Hon. R. C. Hutchins. Considerable disturbance was made at one time during Mr. HUTCHINS' speech, and the obnoxious individual, who seemed disposed to controvert some of his assertions, was unceremoniously hustled out. Another individual in the audience created much excitement by his hearty denunciations, over and anon, of "JEMMY" BUCHANAN, whom he stigmatized as a d—d traitor, and wanted to be his hangman. He was silenced, however, and the speeches were proceeded with till 10½ o'clock, when the meeting adjourned.

SEVENTEENTH WARD AWAKE.—The Union Electors of the Seventeenth Ward, met at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery, last evening, and organized by electing the following named gentlemen as officers: President, Richard H. Woods; Vice-Presidents, Benjamin Merritt, Frederick C. Wagner; Secretaries, Robert B. Boyd, Charles H. Groves; Treasurer, Wm. A. Morris. Delegates to Central Committee—A. M. Palmer, Wm. T. Ashman, Geo. F. Steinbreaner, Wm. A. Smalley, Lewis J. Kirk.

Speeches were made by A. L. Palmer, Thomas L. James, Jno. L. Palmer, Mr. Brownell and others, which elicited great applause.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Sailed, ship *Star of the Union*, for Callao.

CHARLES DEANE, Ex-Sheriff of San Francisco, died suddenly to-day, of apoplexy.

Col. E. J. C. KEWEN, member elect of the Legislature from Los Angeles, was arrested by order of Gen. WRIGHT, on a charge of treason. Secession sympathizers are numerous in some of the southern counties of California. Having succeeded in controlling the local elections, KEWEN has been something of a ringleader among them. He will probably take the oath and endeavor to get his seat in the Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Oct. 9.

The ship *Twilight* cleared for New-York today, carrying 1,000 bales wool, 170,000 hides, 275 bales cotton drill, 1,000 bags copper ore, 15,000 gallons spirits turpentine, and 200 casks of tallow, all valued at a quarter of million of dollars.

Sales, 5,000 bbls. crushed SUGAR, at 14¼c.; 10,000 firkins butter, at 25c.; 100 boxes CANDLES, at 17½c.@ 18½c. TOBACCO had declined 25 ₩ cent. for the best brands from the highest prices; probably a quarter of a million of pounds will be shipped for New-York by the next clipper. Free sales of WOOL made at 23c. WHEAT, $1@$1 60 ₩ 100 lbs. for export.

TAMMANY COLLECTOR.—Mr. JOHN D. NEWMAN a well-known Court officer, has been made Collector for the Tammany Society. Whatever financial ability this office may demand, Mr. NEWMAN is abundantly able to supply.

Congressional Nominations.

NORWICH, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Hon. SAMUEL P. MILLER, of Delaware, was yesterday unanimously nominated for Congress for the Nineteenth District, by the Republican and Union Convention, and Hon. JAMES FISHER, of Delaware, for the same office and district, by the Democrats.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 8.

GILES W. HOTCHKISS, of Broome, was, to-day, unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republican and Union Convention of the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, composed of Broome, Tioga, Tompkins and Schuyler Counties.

WORCESTER, MASS., Wednesday, Oct. 8.

JOHN D. BALDWIN, editor of the Worcester *Spy*, was to-day unanimously nominated to represent the Eighth Massachusetts District in the next Congress.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 9.

Capt. E. H. HARRIS has been nominated by his friends as the Republican Union candidate for Congress against Hon. PHILO JUDSON, Democrat, in the District of Northampton, Carson, Monroe, Wayne and Pike Counties.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 9.

In the Sixth District, D. W. GOOCH has been nominated for reelection.

In the Seventh District, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL has received the nomination for Congress, by 113 votes, against 56 for WM. CLAFLIN.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL'S nomination was subsequently made unanimous. CHARLES R. TRAIN, representing the District, declined a reelection.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The Republican Union County Convention have nominated Hon. E. G. SPAULDING for reelection as representative to Congress.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 9.

Hon. W. G. STEELE was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic Convention held at this place today.

The Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 9.

The Vermont Legislature convened in annual session to-day. Both Houses were promptly and harmoniously organized.

In the House, Hon. JNO. G. SMITH, of St. Albans, was elected Speaker, and EDWARD A. SUMNER, of Derby, Clerk.

HENRY CLARK, of Poultney, was chosen Secretary of the Senate, and Rev. L. H. STONE, of Northfield, Chaplain.

Resisting the Draft in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the Copperheads of Hartford, Blackford County, collected on Monday, and forcibly resisted the draft. They destroyed the ballot-box and enrolling papers, and other forced or scared the commissioners and Provost-Marshal to resign.

They claimed to have 200 men armed and said they were determined to resist the draft at all hazards. They denounced the Government and those attempting to sustain it. A battalion of the Sixty-third Indiana has been ordered to Hartford and will enforce the draft and arrest the ringleaders in this disgraceful proceeding.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The hospital transport steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. J. H. BLETHEN, arrived at this port last night from Washington, D. C., which port she left on the 7th inst. She brings 456 sick and wounded soldiers, amongst whom is Lieut.-Col. WIS